"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,422. NEW YORK. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Rio Janeiro was under mob rule for a time on Saturday. The mob looted the office of the Republican, a newspaper hostile to the Moraes Government. President Moraes has issued a proclamation declaring that he will perform his Constitutional mission in spite of the attempt upon his life. The Indian revolt appears to be subsiding, the Orakzais having applied to the British commander for terms of peace, but the Afridis give no sign of yielding. The German Reichstag will meet Nov. 30, when, in addition to the budget, a naval bill and a bill for the reform of military procedure will be introduced.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Secretary of the Navy Long says there is absolutely no foundation for the talk of war with Spain over the Cuban question.

The Brooklyn police arrested thirty-seven Chinamen in a Brooklyn opium joint while smoking and playing fan-tan. They will be taken to court this morning.

John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, left Cincinnati last night for Washington, which was regarded as a concession of the Legislature to the Republicans.

The Spanish Cabinet Council has approved the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines. The leaders of the Autonomist Party in Cuba have accepted the appointments tendered them on the nomination of Marshal Blanco.

An Atlantic and Pacific passenger train was stopped Saturday night near Grant's Station, N. M., by four robbers, who blew open the express safe and wrecked and burned four cars.

Louis Simmons of 138 East Ninety-eighth Street created a panic on Seventh Avenue yesterday by recklessly driving his buggy up the thoroughfare, scattering other vehicles and bicyclists right and left. When he and his companion were arrested, an angry crowd gathered, demanding summary justice.

At a secret meeting of Assemblymen-elect, among whom were Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes and State Senator Brush, held to consider a feasible plan for depriving Senator Platt of the control of the Assembly, it was decided to call for a State conference, at which plans will be perfected. It is expected that Mr. Laimbeer will be nominated for the Speakership against Mr. O'Grady in order to force Mr. Platt to an issue.

Page 2.

An effort to start a movement for a Henry George memorial fund failed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last night, considerable opposition developing.

At the dinner given in his honor by the Catholic Club Saturday night, Judge Joseph F. Daly spoke eloquently, paying high tributes to his friends, pointing to the long service of other judicial officers in the State, and commending to the trust reposed in those officers by the people. He declared his belief in few laws administered by good men.

Page 3.

Two negroes, John Parker and George Walker, were arrested in Pittsburg, Penn., last Saturday for murders committed in t is city. Capt. McClusky has sent for them.

Francis Kielleger and his cousin, whose parents objected to their marriage, arrived from Switzerland yesterday and were united. They will return at once, as the Swiss law recognizes American marriages.

The annual Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden on Monday next, and continue till the end of the week, when the judging of the various classes will conclude with the contest by crack fencers for the heavy, medium, and light weight championships.

The politicians of the Police Department are busily discussing the probable appointments of the new administration. Under the provisions of the new charter, which gives to the Commissioners the power to retire the Chief and to appoint another in his place they may practically choose from the whole department. Ex-Chief Byrnes, who is eligible for reappointment as a patrolman, is considered among the possibilities.

Page 5.

About fifty women have booked passages on the steamship City of Columbia for Alaska, where they purpose making their fortunes at the Klondike gold fields.

Page 8.

The Rev. Stephen P. Cadman, at the Metropolitan Temple, reviewed the life of Henry George, and said he would rather be Henry George dead than any of the men he denounced.

The Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the new Metropolitan Independent Church, yesterday expounded his theories in a sermon against creeds to an attentive audience in Hardman Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer, formerly of the Church of Our Father, in Buffalo, preached his first sermon in his new pastorate at All Souls' Church yesterday. The main theme of his sermon was the relative duties of pastor and congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, preached yesterday in eulogy of Beecher at the golden jubilee celebration of Plymouth Church. He said that Beecher was among the first to interpret the cry for a living Christ.

A special memorial service in honor of Lewis May was held yesterday in Temple Emanu-El, of which congregation he was the President. Panegyrics were pronounced by the Rev. Drs. Gotthell and Silverman and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger.

In his lecture at Carnegie Music Hall before the Society for Ethical Culture, Prof. Felix Adler spoke of the name and attributes of God. He said that infinite power, knowledge, and justice were incomprehensible to the human mind and that the word 'God' was a metaphor.

The cornerstone of the old Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, was opened yesterday in the presence of the congregation at the present church on Forty-sixth Street. Its contents will be placed in the cornerstone of the new edifice, now being built at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 5.
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YAMPA IN PORT DISABLED.

Richard S. Palmer's Schooner Yacht Is Reported Waiting Repairs at St. Thomas, W. I.

A cable message was received in this city yesterday from Richard S. Palmer, at St. Thomas, W. I., to the effect that his schooner yacht Yampa had arrived in that port disabled, one of her masts having been carried away. She will be repaired, and will, thereupon, proceed to New York.

This message was gratifying to Mr. Palmer's friends and relatives and to local yachtsmen generally, as fears of the vessel's safety had been entertained. She left the island of Madeira twenty-seven days ago, and took the southern passage. It is believed that she encountered the same hurricane that wrecked the yacht Social.

Mr. Palmer is a stepson of George Griswold Haven, and a well-known yachtsman. The Yampa is one of the largest schooner yachts in the New York Yacht Club fleet. Last March, Mr. Palmer made the trip to Europe on her in thirteen days, and during the Summer cruised along the Norway coast and up the Baltic as far as Kiel with a party of friends.

Sale of California Thoroughbreds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—One of the most important sales of thoroughbred horses which have been held in this State for some time will occur in this city on the evening of Nov. 16, when the entire stable of A. B. Spreckels will be disposed of. Most of the horses offered have stake engagements for races already programmed at the local tracks.

Let us make your Christmas Photographs before the rush. $6.00 per dozen. Rockwood, Broadway. —Adv.

FOR PLATT'S OVERTHROW

Assemblymen-Elect Form a Movement to Wrest State Control from His Hands.

LAIMBEER FOR SPEAKERSHIP

May Be Nominated Against O'Grady to Demonstrate the "Boss's" Complete Downfall—Good Government Congress of Cities.

An unannounced meeting of Republicans who were elected to the Assembly from New York and Brooklyn was held on Saturday night in the home of State Senator George W. Brush, 2 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, to consider the most feasible plan for wresting the control of the Assembly from Senator Platt. The meeting was the outcome of an understanding between all parties concerned, which was arrived at before the election. F. E. Laimbeer, Assemblyman-elect for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and J. A. Weekes, Jr., Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, were present, as also were several newly-elected Assemblymen from Brooklyn and others, who are opposed bitterly to Senator Platt's political policy. All who attended were pledged solemnly to secrecy, but it was said last night that David T. Davis, Henry Marshall, and George Tiffany, Assemblymen-elect from Brooklyn, had taken active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Laimbeer was seen yesterday afternoon at his home, at 251 West Fiftieth Street, and was disinclined to make any statement in regard to the matter. He did not, however, deny that a meeting had been held, and admitted that another had been called for this week.

"The reason for holding the meeting on Saturday night," he said, "was in order that we might look over the ground and ascertain just where we stood, and what was possible. No formal action was taken, and no organization perfected. In fact, we all agreed to refuse to admit that any such meeting was held until such time as we were ready to give to the public the probable result of our plans. No; I cannot give to you any names."

"Was not the object of the meeting the wresting of the control of the Assembly from Senator Platt?" he was asked.

Democrats May Help Platt.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Laimbeer. "Senator Platt, however, has a remarkable backing in the Democratic Party, which may help him."

"Is it not the intention of those who attended the meeting to force Mr. Platt to fall back upon the Democratic Party for this reputed support, and thus render his position as the accredited leader of the Republican Party in New York a very peculiar one?"

"Well," said Mr. Laimbeer, evasively, and with a low laugh, "that would be a peculiar position for a Republican politician, wouldn't it?"

Mr. Laimbeer denied positively that the Citizens' Union, as an organization, had anything to do with the matter, though such was reported to be the case in a Sunday morning newspaper.

Mr. Platt was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few moments later and was asked what manner of defense he anticipated making against the movement, but he refused positively to make any statement in regard to it.

Senator Brush, who fought Senator Platt in the last Legislature, and who was one of those who voted against his election to the United States Senate, refused at first to talk about the meeting. He at last consented to speak, but only in general terms, and with the understanding that what he said was upon his own authority and not as the spokesman for the other conferees. He would not deny that the meeting was an exclusively anti-Platt one, nor that the persons present intended to fight Mr Platt.

No Scheme to Block Legislation.

"If I understand the views of the gentlemen who have been elected to the Assembly from New York and Brooklyn," he said, "there is no general purpose to antagonize proper legislation or the interests of the Republican Party in any way; but everything will be done for good legislation that can be done by co-operation on the part of gentlemen in both houses who do not believe in outside dictation with men who are sent to the Legislature to represent the people.

"If these gentlemen who will represent New York and Brooklyn in the Assembly will stand together, it will be impossible to pass improper legislation in view of the fact that there is so narrow a margin. It will be impossible, unless a combination is made with the Democrats, and that would expose the iniquity of the proceeding at once."

Assemblyman Davis admitted his presence at the conference, but refused to say anything about its object, although he would not deny that it was not for any show of friendliness toward Senator Platt. Mr. Davis has never been classed as either a Worth man or a Platt man, and, in fact, was one of the McKinley Republicans who opposed Morton in the State Convention held prior to the National Convention of 1896.

Especially interested in the movement are State Senator Frank D. Pavey, Gen. Wager Swayne, William Brookfield, and many others. The battle cry of all who are connected with the affair is "Down with Plattism," and it was conceded last night that to accomplish this might result in giving the control of the Assembly to the Democratic Party.

State Conference Projected.

After the meeting to be held this week shall have adjourned, a call will be issued for a State conference, which, it is anticipated, will be held before the 20th. All the Republicans in the Assembly who were elected on what has been called the "anti-machine" platform, and also several State Senators who have been aligned with Senator Pavey in his fight against Mr. Platt's alleged control, are expected to attend. At this conference, a candidate for the Speakership will be selected.

By dint of much close questioning, it was learned that a sentiment existed favoring the selection of Mr. Laimbeer as this candidate. The nomination of Mr. O'Grady by Mr. Platt's friends is already looked forward to as a certainty by many Republicans, and it is believed by the Independent Republicans that their stand will force Mr. Platt into withdrawing Mr. O'Grady and either indorsing Mr. Laimbeer or else nominating for the Speakership a man from the Democratic ranks. As Mr. Platt and Mr. Laimbeer are well known to be political foes, the latter move is expected by the friends of Mr. Laimbeer, and this, they say, would be a total blasting of the Senator's career as a politician in the State of New York.

The opponents of Mr. Platt claim to be ready to give the control of the Assembly to the Democratic Party rather than submit to what they call the "dictatorship" of the Senator. They say that of the two alternatives they would rather support the party ruled by Richard Croker than that dominated by Mr. Platt, inasmuch as the "Croker machine" was smashed utterly and beyond all power of regaining its old-time sway three years ago.

Letters have been received by those foremost in the move from Republicans throughout the State promising their support. Gov. Black, too, it is said, looks with favor upon the fight being made by his old-time friend, Jacob Worth, against the Senator, and it is believed firmly by those most interested that he will cast in his lot with the Independent Republicans as soon as the breach comes in the Assembly.

Cities May Combine for Reform.

In direct connection with the movement in regard to the Assembly is the agitation of the question of better government for all the cities of the country; also for all the States, and, lastly, for the Nation itself. A gigantic political work has been mapped out to be accomplished between this year and 1900, and to this end a call will be issued in a few days for a meeting, to be held in New York, to which will be invited all the leading persons in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and, in fact, in all other cities who are dissatisfied with existing political conditions throughout the country and who are seeking for a practical remedy.

This meeting will partake of the nature of a national conference, and will be held directly under the auspices of the men who have been working for better municipal Government in New York City. A complete revolution of the existing election system is down as a part of the work to be accomplished, and as a start in this line, the question of placing the primaries under the jurisdiction of the law, and not in the hands of heads of parties, will be brought up. It is intended that bills shall be drafted for presentation to each State Legislature, providing for an arrangement of election details in a manner similar to those now in existence in the State of Kentucky, but modified and improved in those parts which have proved assailable in that State. By such an arrangement, the nominations for city, county, or State offices will be made according to the will of the people, and not, as is said, at the dictation of men whose superior political foresight has given to them the power to name their choice regardless of the wishes of the masses.

O'GRADY CONFERS WITH PLATT.

Neither Would Say Whether the Speakership Was Discussed.

Speaker of the Assembly James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe County called on Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning in regard to his candidacy for re-election as Speaker of the next session of the Assembly. Mr. O'Grady remained with the Senator for several hours. Neither would say whether any decision as to the Speakership had been reached.

JOHN R. McLEAN LEAVES OHIO.

His Departure for Washington Taken as a Concession of Defeat in the Legislative Contest.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—John R. McLean and party left to-night for Washington. Mr. McLean has been considered the Democratic candidate for Senator, and his departure is regarded as an indication that he concedes the Legislature to the Republicans, notwithstanding the numerous notices of contest. Before his departure Mr. McLean held a conference with Chairman McConville and other Democratic leaders. There is nothing known as to the probable policy of the Democrats as a minority in the Legislature, but it is believed they will join the anti-Hanna Republicans in bringing out a new man for Senator.

The question has been raised as to whether seventy-three votes are necessary to elect a Senator, that number being a majority of all. If a majority of a quorum only is necessary, some Republicans might be sick or absent, as that would be less embarrassing than to be present and vote against the caucus nominee. A point has also been raised as to the succession to the Governorship. If Gov. Bushnell should be elected Senator by a fusion, Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones would become the Chief Executive. As the State Senate is Democratic by 19 to 17, it is held that a Democratic Senator would succeed Jones, and be in line for the Governorship.

Among the nineteen members conceded to the Democrats in the Senate is Senator Voight of Cincinnati, a Fusion Republican, who holds the balance of power in that body, and he is non-committal.

NEGRO COLONY IN ALABAMA.

Experiment of Mrs. Lillian K. Ray, a Wealthy Englishwoman.

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 7.—The negro colony at Cedar Lake, near this city, founded by a wealthy Englishwoman, Mrs. Lillian K. Ray, was started yesterday. The object of the colony is to determine how far the negro may be trusted to govern himself and a municipality. The town is to have a regular corporation, the officers of which will be elected provisionally. Several hundred negroes were present at the starting of the enterprise.

The colony has 363 acres of fine land, on which crops of wheat, tobacco, &c., may be produced. President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad promises to aid the enterprise.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCES.

London Shareholders Coming to This Country for Consultation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—News has been received at Southern Pacific headquarters here that F. G. Banbury and J. B. Akroyd, prominent leaders among the London shareholders of the Central Pacific, are arranging to make a trip to California inside of thirty days.

Practically all of the foreign holders of Central stock have given these men authority to act for them, and their contemplated visit is considered by the railroad people as of great significance.

Banbury and Akroyd are said to be in accord with the present railroad management. The purpose of this trip is said to be to help to adjust Central Pacific finances. Mr. Banbury and Mr. Akroyd are understood to favor a plan for taking care of these securities.

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Judge Sanborn Makes a Formal Order Confirming It.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—Judge W. H. Sanborn of the United States Court has confirmed the Government foreclosure sale of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Most of the counsel who were in the city representing various parties in interest were present when the formal order was made. The sale that was confirmed was the sale of last Monday under the foreclosure on the part of the Government, when the Reorganization Committee bid upward of $58,000,000 for the Government's claim on this road.

On Tuesday there was a second sale under foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds controlled by the Reorganization Committee. It is probable that Judge Sanborn will be asked to confirm that sale to-morrow, as Winslow S. Pierce, Lawrence Greer, and Charles B. Smith, representing the Reorganization Committee and the Sage and Gould interests, will remain in the city until that time.

A NEW YORK DRUMMER ROBBED.

Salesman for a Jewelry House Held Up by Pennsylvania Tramps.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—A highway robbery was perpetrated in this county last night by three tramps, who held up Abraham Lewis, a New York traveling salesman, and robbed him of a large sum of money, his jewelry, and three sample cases. Lewis travels for a jewelry house. He was on his way from Allentown to this city. He had made several large sales from his samples and had the money on his person.

The hold-up occurred on the Denver Pike. The three tramps sprang upon the horse, unhitched it, and, making Lewis alight from the vehicle, stripped him of everything that he had of value. Lancaster County is infested with tramps, and their crimes are daily on the increase.

THE CITIES DEMAND HOME RULE

Chicago Preacher's View of the Election in New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Preaching to-day on "The Triumph of Tammany," the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry said that it was a disgrace to have Tammany come into power again.

The election was a triumph of political organization against popular but uncrystallized public sentiment. Low had the largest personal following of all the candidates, but failed for lack of compact support.

"It is a growing conviction," said Mr. Henry, "that municipal reform is impossible apart from party organization. The infusion of national issues into the campaign defeated Low. The Republican Party is responsible for the Tammany victory.

"The demand of our cities is home rule, self-government, and business management independent of party politics."

ECKELS ON THE CURRENCY

The Controller Says It Cannot Be Reformed by the Work of the Wolcott Commission.

HE URGES CONGRESS TO ACT

Patient Discussion of Financial Affairs, He Says, Will Do More for the Country than Diatribes Against Spain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7. — Controller Eckels wires a two-column dispatch to a Chicago newspaper in which he says the failure of the Wolcott commission should convince Congress that currency reformation by such means is impossible, and that there must be affirmative legislation before the Nation can occupy that place which is its due. Unfortunately the controlling forces in Congress believe in the policy of inaction in order to continue the present apparent prosperity, but our present hopeful condition may be dissipated and the country set back twelve months by the first foreign complication.

The foreign investor is not making new investments and his securities in old ones are being returned to us. By our dallying with the silver fallacy we have driven back much already gained and stopped the source of it. Last Fall's election in itself gave the assurance only in the people being right. The question of a new revenue was only incidental to the struggle for larger things.

The responsibility is not to be shifted by pointing to the increased volume of trade. As between a Congress devoted to diatribes against Spain and sympathetic utterances for Cuba and one devoted patiently and infinancial affairs on a safe and satisfactory financial affairs in a safe and satisfactory status, there is no room for doubt as to which will more disturb the business world and check improved conditions.

If at the adjournment of Congress it shall be seen that neither advance nor attempted has been recorded has been made, the enplished, would bring a fuller measure of prosperity to the people than heretofore has been recorded has been made, the ensuing election may safely be trusted to emphatically demonstrate how much more practical is the politics which meets manfully a duty than that which seeks to evade it by creating new issues in order to divert the people from consideration of the graver problems of public life.

Senator Wolcott Goes to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who spent Sunday with his mother in Long Meadow, left to-night for Washington. In an interview he said that while the negotiations are pending he will not talk on bimetallism for publication. He denied the statements in regard to Cuba which are credited to him, and said that he had not talked on the Cuban question at all.

MAJOR BUTTERWORTH VERY ILL

His Physicians Have Little Hope that He Will Recover.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The physicians in attendance upon Major Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, who is ill with pneumonia at the Hollenden Hotel, have little hope of his recovery.

It was stated at 10 o'clock this evening that he would not die to-night, but the physicians could not tell yet whether he would get well.

Mr. Butterworth's wife and daughter, who were summoned from Cincinnati, are at his bedside.

SLID DOWN HIS BED POST.

Wounded Fireman in Manhattan Hospital Answers an Alarm While Half Awake.

Hugh B. McCabe, an engineer in Fire Engine Company 37, was the victim of a curious accident last night. He had attended a fire on election night at 52 Manhattan Avenue, and while there a bursting hose fractured his ankle. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital and his ankle incased in plaster of paris, after which he was placed on a cot.

Early yesterday evening McCabe was dozing on his cot when a fire signal came into the hospital. Awakened by the well-known sound of the fire bell, he imagined himself back in the engine house dormitory, where an iron post extends down to the horses and engines upon which the firemen slide. While only half awake, he sprang up mechanically, and, grasping the corner post of his bed, slid to the floor in the regulation manner. His injured foot struck the floor, the plaster of paris casing was scattered in every direction, and McCabe awoke with a howl.

His cries brought the attendants, and he was helped back into his cot. The hospital surgeons say he will be confined to his cot for two months.

PANIC ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

A Reckless Driver Scatters Bicyclists and Equestrians.

Louis Simmons, thirty-one years old, of 166 East Ninety-eighth Street, created a panic among the bicyclists and drivers of vehicles on Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon.

Mounted Policeman Mullaney of the High Bridge squad was at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when he heard cries on the avenue and saw bicyclists and others scattering right and left. Out of the mass came a two-seated vehicle drawn by a mustang plunging along at terrific speed. The man driving was swinging his whip and urging the frightened horse to greater efforts. Two little girls were in the rear seat clinging on in terror and screaming at the top of their voices. Mullaney overtook and halted the party at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The two men in the buggy were at first disposed to resist arrest, but when an angry crowd of over 1,000 bicyclists and people in various turnouts gathered and began to clamor for summary justice they submitted and drove toward the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Simmons jumped from the wagon and ran down One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He did not get half a block away before the mounted officer leaned from his horse and jerked him off his feet. He was then turned over to a foot policeman and locked up. His companion was permitted to take the children and the buggy and go his way.

Offered a Stolen Cab for Sale.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 7.—On the night of election, two New York politicians, made happy by the result, hired Jacob Adler, a cabman living at 31 West Fifty-second Street, New York, to drive them around the city to celebrate. All three entered a saloon, and while they were drinking, William Stewart, a colored man of 210 West Twenty-ninth Street, mounted the box and drove away. He came home Friday and sold the rig for $10. The purchaser notified the police, and Stewart was arrested, and the $10 recovered. He admits the theft and is held for extradition.

New Mills at Hollidaysburg.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 7.—A. R. Whitney & Co. of New York City, owners of the Portage Iron Works at Duncansville, this county, are adding a new hoop mill and steel wire nail mill to their plant. One hundred skilled workmen will be brought from the Brooklyn Steel Nail Mill of this company.

MOB LAW IN RIO JANEIRO

Looting of the Office of a Newspaper Hostile to the Moraes Government.

THE PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM

He Declares that He Will Fulfill His Constitutional Mission in Spite of the Recent Attempt Upon His Life.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 7.—Last night a large mob broke into and looted the offices of The Republican. Although the plan was generally known, the police were powerless to prevent the attack.

The Republican has made itself particularly obnoxious by its criticisms upon Government policy in connection with the recent campaign against the fanatics, and by its attacks upon President Moraes and Gen. Marcado Bittencourt, the Minister of War, who was fatally stabbed during the disturbance that followed the attempt upon the President's life last Friday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Rio Janeiro, cabling further particulars as to developments since the attack on President Moraes and the killing of Gen. Bittencourt last Friday, says:

"The city is quiet and orderly to-day (Sunday). The streets are strongly patrolled and the garrison is held in constant readiness. President Moraes has issued a proclamation lamenting the crime, but declaring that it will not cause him to swerve a hair's breadth in the fulfillment of his constitutional mission.

"Col. Moraes, who was with the President at the time of the outrage, says that many letters have been received recently threatening the President's life. The official organ declares that the crime was the result of a political conspiracy.

"The name of the assassin is Marcellino Demello. He has been associated with the Jacobins, several of whom have been arrested."

MARSHAL BITTENCOURT BURIED.

President Moraes Cheered at the Funeral of His Protector.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Brazilian Legation to-day received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Relations at Rio Janeiro, announcing the funeral of Marshal Rittencourt, who was fatally wounded on Friday while protecting President Moraes from assassination. The dispatch reads:

"The funeral of Marshal Bittencourt, Minister of War, took place yesterday. The President of the republic followed the remains to the cemetery, and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the people of all classes on the passage of the funeral, which congregated more than 20,000 persons."

A JERSEY HORSE'S MADNESS.

It Was Bitten by a Dog in July and Had Convulsions Every Fourteen Days.

ORANGE, Nov. 7.—A horse, which had created considerable excitement in Millburn for a number of months owing to its affliction with hydrophobia, was shot last night by Col. Edward S. Edwards, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Last Spring Theodore F. Reeves, a master carpenter of Millburn, bought the horse, which was a handsome black, with white hind feet, for $138, and on July 24 he was driving it with another horse in front of a farmwagon when it was bitten by a mad dog that was being pursued by a crowd of men with guns. The dog bit the horse in the right hind leg. The wound was cauterized, and the Township Board of Health ordered the horse quarantined in its stable to await developments.

Fourteen days after it was bitten the horse showed signs of rabies, and refused to eat or drink. The sight of water threw it into spasms. It kicked and plunged about in its stall, and bit savagely at the boards and everything in reach. This lasted three days, and then the horse became calm. Thereafter the horse was afflicted with such spasms every fourteen days, and when they were coming on it would hold its head down near the head of the stall and whine like a dog.

Lately the horse's convulsions had become so violent as to disturb the neighborhood and keep the family awake, and several times the horse came near breaking out of the barn, but the Board of Health forbade Mr. Reeves to shoot the animal. Finally Mr. Reeves applied to the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it ordered the horse shot.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW A LOSER.

The Guarantee Fund Will Be Needed to Pay the Debts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Chicago's Horse Show was not a financial success. The difference between the expenditures and the earnings was roughly estimated last night, when the show ended, at $20,000. The existence of this deficit means that the guarantee fund of $18,000 will be called for and consumed.

The men who pledged themselves to pay that much of the debts incurred by the State Board of Agriculture in the event of loss in giving the Horse Show were in conference with the board yesterday and Joseph Leiter, one of the signataries, assured the members of the board that he was commissioned to say that the money would be paid over if necessary at the proper time.

A WOMAN COUNTY TREASURER.

Good Fortune of Miss Katie Johnson of Norton, Kan.

NORTON, Kan., Nov. 7.—This county last Tuesday elected to the office of County Treasurer Miss Katie Johnson, one of the best-known and most highly respected young women of Northwestern Kansas. The Republicans nominated Miss Johnson, and although this is regarded as a Populist county by a 100 majority, she won with a majority of over 100.

Miss Johnson is a Kansas girl. She grew from babyhood in this county. Her parents live on a farm several miles distant. Although poor, they gave her a good education. She is an expert bookkeeper, and for years has filled the post of Deputy Treasurer.

INDIANA GAS PLANT SOLD.

Wabash Fuel Company in the Hands of the Dietrich Syndicate.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 7.—Yesterday the Wabash Fuel Company passed into the hands of the Dietrich Syndicate, after having been in existence about two years. The exact amount paid for the plant is not known, but the value of the Wabash Company is estimated at $125,000.

The company was owned and controlled entirely by home people. The Logansport and Wabash Valley gas companies have been fighting the home company by cutting the rates for gas in the middle.

Now that they have a monopoly of gas the price will be raised to correspond with that paid at Peru, Lafayette, Hutington, and other cities supplied by the syndicate.

Mail Robbery in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 7.—A report has been received of a mail robbery between Meadows and Warrens by masked men. The registered letters were rifled. It is not known how much money was secured. Warrens is a flourishing mining camp, and it is supposed that considerable currency was sent in the mail that was robbed.

A FLORIDA HOTEL BURNED.

The San Marco in St. Augustine Reduced to Ashes—Fire Started by Incendiaries.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 7.—The Hotel San Marco, one of the finest and most commodious hotel properties in this city, was burned to the ground this morning. The loss is about $250,000, with less than $50,000 insurance.

The fire was started by incendiaries.

It was discovered a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and an alarm was sounded with steam whistles, the incendiaries having cut the firebell rope. Those who gathered at the first call attached the hotel hose to the well on the grounds and began to fight the fire.

An engine reached the scene, but its work was delayed because the incendiaries had cut holes in the suction pipes.

The flames spread from the woodshed and boiler room to the kitchen, and then to the dining room and theatre. These structures were three stories high, and to the west of, but connecting with, the main building, which was six stories high, with towers in the centre and on each wing. Hundreds of men assisted in removing the furniture from the main floor, and a large quantity was taken out, the main floor being almost entirely bare before the fire drove the workers away.

The San Marco was owned by William Beale, a real estate dealer in Boston, and was leased to McDowell & Palmer, and would have been opened next month.

Fearing further incendiarism, those in charge of the Hotel Ponce De Leon have ordered steam up constantly in order to furnish water pressure at a moment's notice.

The citizens of the city have offered $500 reward for the capture of the incendiaries.

DESPERATE PLAN OF ESCAPE.

How a Wounded Burglar Hoped to Leave a Chicago Hospital.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Through information from another prisoner the police were informed last night of a plot to rescue William, alias "Skippy," Rohan, who is lying at the County Hospital. He was wounded desperately by Sergt. Howard in a running fight the other day.

Rohan is a desperado of National fame, and is wanted in St. Louis for murder. He received a visit from several friends yesterday, during which the plot was hatched.

The men were to come again, and two were to shoot the attending physician, while the others carried Rohan to a carriage in the street. The attendants were to be shot if the occasion required it.

The talk was overheard by Frank Riley, another prisoner in the hospital. Rohan's guard has been doubled, and shackles lie at the head and foot of the bed ready to snap upon his hands and feet.

15,000 MILES ON A TANDEM.

Philadelphians Start on a Journey Hoping to Win $1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Charles D. Campbell and William J. Nixon, members of the Premier Wheelmen, left this city mounted on a tandem for a fifteen-thousand-mile ride. They were escorted as far as Wilmington by about 300 local riders.

The men ride as the result of a wager that they cannot complete the distance inside of one year, and on their return show $1,000, the start to be made without any money and only the necessary clothing that can be carried in a traveling case.

They are required to visit the leading Southern cities, and to strike westward so as to be in Indianapolis at the National League of American Wheelmen meet next year.

The men expect to earn the $1,000 by selling bicycle sundries.

SMELL JAPANESE POWDER.

Experience of American Sailors Who Misbehaved in Skimushiri.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Advices received from Japan by the steamship Coptic tell of an encounter between the crew of the American sealing schooner St. Lawrence and Capt. Gunji of the Island of Skimushiri, in the Kurills.

Part of the schooner's crew went ashore ostensibly to get a supply of water. Once ashore, they decided to go on a hunting expedition. They were ordered to return to their vessel. They refused, and finally Capt. Gunji fired a shot from an artillery piece over the vessel.

Upon this, the men secured a supply of water and returned to the schooner.

THE JOHN McLEOD WRECKED.

Ship and Cargo Lost off Halifax—Insured in New York.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—The ship John McLeod, Capt. Stewart, from Iloilo, via Delaware Breakwater, with a cargo of sugar, bound to this port, struck on Black Rock, at the entrance of this harbor, at 8 o'clock this morning in a thick fog.

The vessel began to make water fast, and the crew all took to the boats. The ship sank soon after the crew left, going down in about thirty fathoms, and is a total loss. She was 1,519 tons, and twelve years old, and was owned by Troop & Son of St. John.

She was worth about $40,000. Her cargo was valued at about $100,000, and was for the Acadia Refinery. It was insured in New York. The Captain and crew lost all their effects.

Fatal Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, West Va., Nov. 7.—At Pine Fork yesterday William Conn of Cuba, N. Y., drove to the nitro-glycerine magazine with a two-horse wagon to get twelve gallons of nitro-glycerine to shoot some oil wells, over which he had supervision. While he was inside the magazine blew up with a report heard ten miles away. The only thing found was a piece of a man's foot. Where the magazine stood is a deep pit. Windows were broken in every dwelling within a radius of half a mile.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and high on the South Atlantic coast; it is relatively low in the Mississippi Valley and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and occasional rain or snow in Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Gulf States and throughout the central valleys. The temperature is lower in New England and higher in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. Threatening weather with rain is indicated for the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and probably in the Middle Atlantic States. Light snows will probably occur in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	41	46	50
6 A. M.	44	44	49
9 A. M.	48	46	51
12 M.	62	50	58
4 P. M.	57	52	54
6 P. M.	55	50	53
9 P. M.	53	49	52
12 P. M.	52	48	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52⅞
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date, 1896	53
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	47

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent. The maximum temperature was 54° at 3 P. M., and the minimum 43° at 7 A. M.

THE WRECK OF THE IDAHO

Nineteen of Her Crew Drowned in Lake Erie When the Steamer Went Down.

ONLY TWO MEN WERE SAVED

Story of the Disaster Told by William Gill, Deckhand, One of the Survivors—His Narrow Escape from Death.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The following are the names of sixteen out of the nineteen men who lost their lives on the Western Transit Company's steamer Idaho, which sank in the gale Saturday morning above Long Point on Lake Erie:

BELL, M., deckhand.
BLANKER, Conrad, fireman.
CLANCY, William, chief engineer, Buffalo.
GIBSON, George, first mate, Buffalo.
GILLIES, Alexander, captain, Buffalo.
GILMORE, Louis, watchman.
GREGORY, William, fireman.
HEALY, John, assistant steward.
McLEAN, Richard, wheelsman.
MIFFORT, Frederick, oiler.
RICHARD, A. J., lookout.
SKINNER, Nelson, first assistant engineer.
TAYLOR, John D., steward, Buffalo.
THOMSON, Henry, lookout.
SMITH, Edward, deckhand, Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Robert, wheelsman.

The names of three of the men drowned are unknown to the steamship company. One was a fireman, another a deckhand, and a third a porter.

The names of the two men saved are: Louis La Force, Jr., second mate, and William Gill, a deckhand, living at 137 Kent Street, Rochester, N. Y.

It is not known at the office of the Western Transit Company, where the greater portion of the dead men hail from.

The Idaho an Old Craft.

The Idaho went out of commission three or four years ago, but this Summer she was overhauled th

of the vessel began to go under, I went for the rigging, and went up as fast as I could. Another man went with me—the second mate—and I thank the Lord that he was with me, or I would have gone mad during all the long hours that I was no there hanging on and trying to keep off the frightful cold that was slowly killing us both.

"There was a rolling to and fro as the vessel struck the bottom and slowly righted to an even keel, and then a second later she rolled over to one side. I thought she was going all the way over, but she did not. She settled on bottom, and though the waves rolled her from port to starboard, the spar remained out of the water, with my mate and myself clinging to it.

"All this time the hail and sleet were coming down in a cutting sheet, and we were covered with ice in a few minutes, for, though the top of the spar on which we were hanging was twenty-five feet above the water, the big waves struck us and broke over us and the hail cut us like shot.

"I knew that it was about 3 o'clock when we went down, and it seemed to me that daylight would never come. For what seemed to be an age we hung on to the rigging, and we twisted our arms about the spar and let them freeze in position, for we would have fallen into the fearful sea.

"When daylight came we couldn't see a sail anywhere near us and the sea was as bad as ever. There didn't seem to be any chance of it going down.

"Hour after hour we waited there and then we saw the Mariposa coming. For a long time we didn't know whether she would sight us, and we watched her from the time she was a little smoky haze up the lake until we could see that she was a big vessel.

Story of the Rescue.

"When she finally sighted us, and we saw her head for us, I tried to tell my mate, but I couldn't, and he looked at me with a happy look in his face. It was a terrible time to us before she came up to us, and then I knew we were not safe yet, for the sea was running mountains high and the big steel boat was rolling like a skiff.

"Every wave sent her up in the air until we could see her white bottom under her waterline. We knew at once that her Captain would not attempt to lower a boat, for it would have been chewed up.

"When the Mariposa got within a cable length of us a man with a strong voice yelled to us to hang on.

"'Don't give up,' he yelled; 'we'll get you off soon.'

"Then the boat circled around us, coming as near as she could, but when she was within a few rods a big roller swept her far out, and she went off to starboard, rolling heavily when she got in the trough of the sea. Then she came back again, and again missed us, and we couldn't take a line had one been thrown to us.

"Again she went around and we watched her, the men on her rail waiting to give us a lift when they could. On the third trip around she ran right alongside our spar, and as she went past a dozen men reached for us.

"I don't know who got the mate, but Mr. Smith, the engineer, got hold of me and he dragged me from the spar and over the rail of the Mariposa. An instant later we had passed the little stick on which I and the mate had been hanging for almost a day, although it seemed a week."

The loss of the Idaho was due to the rashness of her Captain. He sailed from Buffalo in face of the Weather Bureau's storm signals.

GRAVE ROBBERY IN JERSEY.

The Body of a Woman Removed from the Cemetery at Millville and Mutilated.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 7.—Last night the grave of Mrs. Phoebe Tilton, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, was opened and the body taken out. Then the grave robbers stripped and mutilated the corpse. The citizens are excited over the occurrence, and if the robbers were caught it is doubtful if there are officers enough in the county to save their lives.

The first intimation of the affair was received early this morning, when in a piece of woods not far from the cemetery Richard Simpkins and Charles Wiser came across what they supposed was the evidence of a murder. Lying in the woods they found the body of a woman hacked to pieces. It was in a fairly good state of preservation. They reported the discovery, and it was not long before it was found that it was the body of Mrs. Tilton, which had been removed from the grave.

The earth had been thrown from the grave, which was but a few days old. Then the ghouls opened the coffin and dragged the corpse along the ground to the spot where it was found. Every particle of the grave clothes was then removed, and the body was mutilated. The heart and some of the other organs are missing.

The front of the body has the appearance of having been chopped open. The bones appear to have been partly sawed, but, this proving too slow an operation, a cleaver seems to have been brought into use to hasten the work.

The authorities are making an investigation, but have no clue on which to work. The implements used in opening the grave and cutting the body were taken away. It is thought medical students or some one interested in anatomy must have been concerned, as, in marked contrast to the rough manner in which the body was opened, the parts taken away were removed carefully with a knife.

WHEEL STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

A Case in Newark Where a Woman's Pleading Saved a Man from Jail.

NEWARK, Nov. 7.—Morris Walsh, an electrician, left his bicycle in front of a Market Street store last night while he went in to make some purchases. When he came out the wheel was gone. Walsh promptly reported the matter to the police and then went to his home.

When he arrived home he was surprised to find a young man of the tramp species trying to sell the wheel to Mrs. Walsh.

Walsh recognized the wheel and collared the young man. The fellow told a pitiful story, and said he took the wheel to try and get money to buy food.

Walsh wanted to take the fellow to Police Headquarters, but Mrs. Walsh begged that he be set free, and Walsh relented.

HAZING AT BATES COLLEGE.

A Sophomore Roughly Used by a Party of Freshmen.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 7.—A sophomore named Willis of Bates College is at his home badly used up as a result of severe chastisement at the hands of a band of freshmen Saturday night. Last evening he went to an entertainment in Auburn. As he was accompanying a young lady home he was met by a dozen freshmen, who pounced upon him.

They took Will's to the west pitch on the Androscoggin, and it is claimed that but for the intervention of one of the freshmen Willis would have been thrown into the river above the falls.

Willis was beaten and tied to a tree, and on his forehead was marked "1901," and he was then left until morning. It has been reported that the figures on his forehead were marked with a preparation containing acid, and that they cannot be removed. This, however, is now said to be untrue.

FATAL DUEL IN ALABAMA.

Two Young Men Fight in the House of the Woman They Loved—One Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—James Crutcher and Jesse Crook, two well-known young men, had a fatal duel at the house of Bertha Williams at Ishkooda to-night. Both were paying attention to the young woman, and each was jealous of the other. Both thought they had engagements for to-night.

Crook arrived first and was in the parlor with Miss Williams when Crutcher arrived. Crook went to the door, and, seeing Crutcher there, remonstrated with him for interfering with him. Crutcher insisted that he had an engagement with Miss Williams, and Crook called him a liar. By this time both young men were in the hall, and the girl herself, hearing angry words, came out to pacify them.

The quarrel had gone too far, however. Both young men drew their pistols. Crutcher's hung fire. Cook shot Crutcher in the breast, inflicting a wound that soon proved fatal. Crook went to the police station, and gave himself up. He says he shot in self-defense.

Give Us Rest.

This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Insomnia is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, soon remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquishes malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, and kidney complaint.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters"—*Lancet.* Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner

LABOR UNION ON GEORGE

Movement to Raise a Fund for a Memorial to Him Is Sidetracked.

MUCH OPPOSITION DEVELOPS

Delegates Claim that He Did Nothing for Organized Labor After 1885, and that Workingmen Would Not Contribute.

The proceedings of the Central Labor Union in regard to Henry George yesterday went to show that he was not, after all, so popular among workingmen during the past campaign as he had been in 1886. While many admired his honest enthusiasm over the single tax theory, which in 1886 they thought would be the panacea for all the ills with which society, and the working classes especially, are handicapped, many now admit that his theories would never produce satisfactory results if reduced to practice, and that Mr. George, after all, was just as fallable a human being as themselves.

Delegate Charles A. Reid, the Financial Secretary, proposed that the Central Labor Union should start a movement to erect a memorial building to Henry George. He said he would offer resolutions to that effect, and also for the appointment of a committee of ten to receive contributions for the memorial.

Delegate Harris of the cigarmakers asked: "Do I understand that the resolutions call for a committee from this body to secure contributions as another committee was to secure financial aid for the coal miners? If so, it would be a failure. The effort to secure subscriptions for the coal miners flattened out completely. Another committee that was appointed for a colonizing scheme also failed to do anything."

"You are way off as to the Colonization Committee," replied Delegate Reid. "That committee has been hard at work for the past five months, and has accumulated a great amount of information, and will make its report in January. But I am confident that the memorial movement will be a success."

Might Interfere with Labor Temple.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers was in favor of a Henry George memorial fund, but did not want any committee appointed, as it might interfere with the Labor Union Temple Committee.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers, one of Henry George's greatest admirers in 1886, said he did not believe in the memorial idea. It had taken ten years to stir up the people to raise a monument to Gen. Grant, and the subscriptions for a couple of years were eaten up in salaries and committees.

"Besides," continued Delegate Ryan, "there was nothing spontaneous about the George movement this year. Henry George was practically dead politically before he was nominated. I have nothing but words of praise for the man, but he was not the Henry George in 1897 that he was in 1886."

"Oh, this is politics," interrupted several delegates, while others hissed.

"It is not politics," retorted Delegate Ryan with emphasis. "It is plain, common sense, and I move for the withdrawal of the motion for a memorial, and the substitution of a plain eulogy of Henry George."

Several other delegates agreed with Mr. Ryan, and characterized the idea of subscribing to a Henry George memorial fund as sentimental weakness that would, "die out and dissipate like a puff of smoke."

Thought $20,000 Could Be Raised.

Delegate Reid declared that $20,000 could be very easily raised for a memorial fund, but several other delegates remarked that the Central Labor Union would be making a laughing stock of itself should it go into any Henry George memorial fund movement.

One of the delegates said: "The vote that Mr. George's son received shows that the memorial fund movement would be a failure. The election indicated the sentiment of the plain people, and we must act like sensible men."

Delegate Ryan again rose with these words: "Henry George did nothing for organized labor after 1886, and he never identified himself with it. I say that, and I was one of his stanchest supporters in 1886, and while I showed his election expenses to be $100, I spent more than that myself in supporting him."

"No politics," was again the cry from several delegates in the body of the hall.

There was more discussion, and several delegates declared that Mr. George's theories were not a panacea for all ills in the labor world. Finally the entire matter was referred to the Labor Temple Committee, with the recommendation that the Labor Temple should itself be in some manner also a memorial of Henry George.

Plea for the English Engineers.

Delegate Johnstone of the Amalgamated Engineers made a strong plea in behalf of the striking engineers in England, and feared that if they lost the strike it would mean the death knell of trades unionism everywhere. He charged the British newspapers with willful misrepresentation in saying that the strike was practically over. That was not true, Delegate Johnstone continued. The strike was still spreading all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it might become the greatest strike that the world ever saw, and the supreme struggle between capital and labor. It might spread to the Continent.

According to Delegate Johnstone there were between 84,000 and 90,000 men idle, and of this number were about 20,000 who belonged to the Amalgamated Engineers. It took about $200,000 a week to pay the unemployed from the relief fund, and union men all over the world were appealed to for financial aid. If the engineers won their strike it would mean much to organized labor everywhere, but if they failed their failure would be the death knell of trades unionism.

Delegate Johnson then asked for the use of the seal of the Central Labor Union to appeal to all trades unions. This request was cheerfully accorded, and the meeting also made a donation of $50 for the relief of the striking English engineers.

To Protest Against Tax Officials.

The Committee on Law and Labor Legislation that had tried to get several corporations indicted for swearing off their taxes was continued, and was authorized to get up a mass meeting to protest against the Tax Department officials. Delegate Harris said that Tax Commissioner Barker had been reappointed, and he "being the slickest man in the city," would probably be the Chairman of the Tax Board. If an agitation against him could be got up it might do good.

A letter was received from Miss Harriett E. Keyser, Secretary of the Church Association for the Interests of Labor, generally known by its initials C. A. I. L., announcing that the next annual meeting of the association would be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, at 49 West Twentieth Street. At the last annual meeting, the letter said, Henry White made an address on what the church could do to advance labor's interests from a workingman's point of view, and this year the address will be on the same subject, but by a clergyman from a parish point of view. All the delegates were invited to attend the meeting.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago, via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

JUDGE J. F. DALY'S SPEECH

What He Said at the Dinner Given in His Honor by the Catholic Club.

MODESTLY DISCLAIMS MERIT

He Declares His Belief in Few Laws Administered by the Best Men and in Complete Freedom of Speech.

At the dinner given by the Catholic Club to Judge Joseph F. Daly on Saturday night, Judge Daly, whose name was the last on the list, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: If the hour were not so late, I would like to take you with me on a bicycle excursion which I took from New York to Portland the past Summer—a little over 500 miles—embracing a visit to all the well-known resorts on the New England coast."

The speaker then gave a brief description of this excursion, in which he was accompanied by his wife, from New York to Narragansett Pier, Newport, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Buzzard's Bay, Plymouth, and other points as far as Portland.

"If you ask me why I begin my response to the kind greetings I have received tonight by this account, I will give you several reasons for it. In the first place, I had been told by our amiable Chairman that I occupied the position of a defendant, and that, after all the evidence against me was in, I should be required to state what I had to say for myself. I have always noticed that when a defendant is thus called on he usually begins with something totally irrelevant. In the next place, so much has been said of a personal nature concerning me that it may be thought that I might be expected to say something concerning myself in response.

"But that is a topic I am so little accustomed to dwell upon that I am forced to give you, as the only way of satisfying such a demand, this account of my personal doings during my last holiday. And, lastly, it was after my return from that delightful excursion that there was disclosed to me the kind intentions of my associates in the Board of Management of the club to extend to me little festivity which had been originally proposed to the proportions of this magnificent compliment paid me to-night. I assure you I did my best to restrain them and to keep the affair within bounds, but I was told that I might as well try to sweep back the resistless ocean. The result is that I find myself almost overwhelmed. I have always considered that drowning was a pleasant experience, and I am partly going through it this evening. And were it not that the sea of kindness buoys up its victims rather than drags them down, I should find it difficult to keep my head above water.

No Fit Words to Voice Gratitude.

"Fit words to acknowledge your kindness are lacking now that they are most needed. The recipient of such kind expressions as have been heard at these tables this evening must, if he is able to retain his better judgment and is blessed with a reasonable share of proper modesty, feel and acknowledge that these words of praise depict him not as he is, but as he would wish to be. Happy is the man for whom friendship exalts such a standard to be the aim of his highest aspirations. Adequate reply to the compliments which have been uttered is impossible, and that I can only say that friendship is leave to feel and not to speak. The heart can do justice to your kindness if the tongue can make but a feeble response.

"What gives me the greatest pleasure to-night is that every face that I behold in this vast assemblage is that of a friend. Here are the companions of my schooldays. Here are the companions of a later period. Here is the master with whom I studied law. Here are those who stood by my side when I entered the profession. Here are those friends, most true and valued, whom it has been my hapoiness to acquire every year, I might say every day, since, and each one of them loved and valued as the first, for in friendship, as in the vineyard of the Holy Writ, he that comes at the eleventh hour receives the same reward as he that has borne the heat and burden of the day with us, and this without wronging any other friend, for in friendship there is no injustice. The love you give to one takes nothing from the other.

"Such an assemblage as I now behold, composed of representatives of every profession and industry, assembled to do any man honor were compliment enough, but when there are added words of praise graced by eloquence from men whose utterance is weighty in the community, I seek in vain to discern deserts which merit this signal proof of favor. There is but one merit which modesty may justly claim, and that is that, wherever fortune and the favor of friends may have placed a man, he has striven to do his full duty, and he has performed his share of the allotted work in striving to help onward the mighty movement of his time. He may claim credit for work, and he may take just pride in the thought that the world's active workers recognize in him a kindred spirit.

Tributes to His Friends.

"If this be the meaning of your friendly demonstration to-night, then am I the more complimented when I think of what is accomplished daily by those about me. When I see men who sustain the tremendous strain and weight of the daily press, men who carry the industries which minister to our wants, men who sit upon the bench of every court from the dignified tribunal that reviews the judgments of the trial courts to those trial courts of every degree, lawyers whose care and solicitude for client and cause suffer no waking hour to be unemployed, and rob even needed rest of its proper share, when every face I see is marked by the high traits of creative, forceful, and successful effort in every legitimate branch of human endeavor, then I rejoice to feel that the characteristic to which I have alluded—devotion to work—is what I recognize first and appreciate most fully, and have the proudest respect for them, and that they, discerning some of that spirit in me, a common bond draws us together to-night.

"Words that move me deeply have been uttered respecting my long service on the bench. Long and successful administration of judicial office is not a novelty in New York. My namesake, the former Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who retired twelve years ago on reaching the constitutional limit of seventy years, was elected six times during his forty-one years' of service. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who was elected last Tuesday to his third term, was first elected with me in 1870. Justice Barrett of the Appellate Division can boast of a judicial service which commenced so far back as 1863.

The People Trust the Judiciary.

"It has been said by a writer that the judicial officer is almost the last remaining official in whom the people impose implicit confidence.

"I believe that that confidence was never more deserved than now. The business of the courts has enormously increased. It is the boast of our institutions that resort to the tribunals of justice is as free as air. Though this may tend to burden the courts, yet it tends to satisfy the people, and that is worth all it costs. The people can always have good laws and good judges because they make the one and elect the other, and, though it may be said that sometimes questionable laws may be enacted when vigilance is relaxed, no judge can be elected without the people knowing thoroughly what he is; for he must sustain the searching light of a public canvass, and if he takes his seat upon the bench it is because the people will it, and the people are and always will be right.

"I deeply appreciate the honor of having been elected four successive times to the Presidency of the Catholic Club. This is a unique institution, composed of the descendants of every cultivated race in the world—men who have made Amelca as we see it. This club is distinctively an American institution. We know it because there is nothing like it in any other country, and because the growth of such an institution.

A Distinctive New York Institution.

"There is reason for especial pride in being its representative, because it is not only an American institution, but it has also naturally and easily assumed a place as a distinctively New York institution.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A LEADING CHEF'S TESTIMONY.

No one knows more about cooking for fastidious people than the well-known chef of the Hoffman House, Mons. G. N. Nouvel. Asked recently about his experience with gas for cooking purposes, he expressed unqualified approval of it. He said: "It is two years now since we began using gas-ranges and broilers. I was prejudiced against them at first, as I had all my life been accustomed to using coal, and did not like to change. But the experiment has thoroughly convinced me that gas has great advantages over coal, and that it is certain to come into universal use for fine cookery. Whether for baking, boiling, roasting, or broiling, or for any kind of fancy dish, I find gas-appliances for cooking perfectly satisfactory, and superior in many ways to coal-ranges. One of my greatest troubles always used to be about having fires ready and just right. Now that is all done away with, for the gas is always ready. Yes; I say to everybody who comes here to inquire how our gas-plant works in our roof-garden kitchen, that it has given perfect satisfaction. I am a thorough believer in cooking by gas. All hotels and restaurants will come to it sooner or later."

On two signal occasions—the visit of the Chief Justice of England to this country and the visit of the commercial representatives of Mexico and South and Central American States to New York—the Catholic club, by general consent, assumed a part of the necessary duty of extending the civic welcome of the Empire City. And this was done not in any spirit of religious exclusiveness, but as our offering, as citizens of New York to a common cause; to show that the Empire City possessed institutions for appropriately performing every civic function and giving fitting welcome to every honored guest.

"From this it may be inferred, and justly, that the Catholic Club is governed by no narrow spirit indeed, how could it be, when it is so closely allied to the honored head of the archdiocese, our beloved Archbishop, whose gentle, kindly spirit and desire for peace and unity in this community, in which he is the conspicuous type of the good citizen, and whose broad charity was modeled on that of the Supreme Pontiff himself, whom the world acknowledges in his desire for the spiritual union of all races and peoples to be filled with the spirit of his Divine Master, who pronounced the doom of sectarian hate when he said to his followers: "Others have I not of this fold.'

"As for my share in the administration of the club's affairs, I must declare that the credit for its prosperity is due to its boards of management and its committees and the efficient aids whom they have selected. Under them this club has become very prosperous. During the last three years, when business depression has been very trying to such social institutions, it has easily held its own.

Still Gains in Membership.

"In the last year, which, I believe, has been concededly the most trying to New York clubs, it has gained in membership, and that without offering any pecuniary inducements, in fact notwithstanding an increase in its dues.

"My share in the management of the club has been very simple. My duty is to preside, and here I might venture to impart a secret which may be of benefit to future Presidents of the club, many of whom I now see before me. If I have been successful, it is because I have always been in favor of the largest liberty within the bounds of order. I believe the world suffers from too much government. Few laws, but administered by good men, is what is required.

"What I like to see is men governing themselves. I am in favor of freedom of speech to the last degree. Whenever a man has a definite purpose in view he always has something to say which is worth hearing. No greater wrong can be committed than to say at any time to any person, 'I will not listen.' It is more than a folly. It is a crime. The philosophy of Fontanelle may be studied profitably by all presiding officers and even by all Judges. He was accustomed to listen with the utmost patience to everybody and everything, and to offend no one by disputation. At the close of his life, when asked the secret of his success, he replied that it was by observing two maxims, 'Everybody may be right, and everything may be wrong.'

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that this Catholic Club will always stand for three important things: First, to testify to the close union which exists between the members and the spiritual head of the Church; second, to the undying devotion of the members and their head to the Nation in which the Church is planted, and lastly and most important, to the unalterable fraternal feeling which its members entertain toward their fellow-citizens, without distinction of religious faith.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the extraordinary compliment you have paid me to-night. I thank my friends for the words of kindness they have uttered. I congratulate you as members of the club upon your success, and I know that your future Presidents will be encouraged in their work by the signal mark of appreciation which this club has extended to-night to the humblest of its servants."

VAN WYCK HAS AN ADVENTURE.

Mayor-Elect Narrowly Escapes Being Run Over by Brewery Wagon in Brooklyn.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck visited Brooklyn on Saturday and had a consultation with Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee; Controller-elect Coler, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, his brother, and John L. Shea, leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District. It was said that Mr. Van Wyck's sole purpose in calling upon the Brooklyn leaders was to thank them for the work done in the late campaign by the Kings County Democracy. They talked politics, but did not, it is claimed, go into the question of appointments.

The Mayor-elect had an adventure while on his way back to New York. At the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, as he was crossing the street with his brother, a brewery wagon was backed up by the driver, who was trying to avert a collision with a trolley car. The movement was made suddenly and with great force, and the Mayor-elect, who was nearest the wagon, had no time to get out of the way without knocking his brother down. He grasped the tailboard of the wagon and hung on until it stopped.

The driver, unconscious of the presence of his distinguished passenger, started his horses forward with the same suddenness with which he had backed them. The next Mayor of Greater New York was dragged along for several feet before he recovered from his astonishmnt sufficiently to let go. Then he rejoined his brother and they went their way.

DR. ABBOTT'S LECTURES.

Will Begin a Series on St. Paul's Writings Nov. 21.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, has announced that he intends to begin on Nov. 21 a series of Sunday evening lectures on the life and epistles of Paul. Paul's writings will be discussed in the same manner as that in which Dr. Abbott treated the Old Testament, in his lectures last Spring on "The Bible and Literature," which aroused widespread comment and criticism. In his statement Dr. Abbott said:

This course of lectures will resemble that of last Winter on Old Testament writings in that the letters will be treated as literature and without any assumptions as to their authority or infallibility. It will differ from that course in that those lectures simply attempted to report in popular forms the conclusions of modern scholars respecting the writings in the Old Testament, while the present course will attempt an independent investigation and interpretation of the writings of Paul.

For the meaning of Paul appears to me to have been obscured rather than illumined by much which theologians and commentators have written concerning his epistles. They have been interpreted in the light of mediaeval or modern theological controversies; they should have been interpreted in the light of the paganism and the Judaism of the first century. Paul has been regarded as a theologian; he was an evangelist; as a logician he was an intuitionalist; as a philosopher he was still more a poet. His temperament more nearly resembles that of Robert Browning than that of John Calvin; for Browning is the philosopher among poets; Paul is the poet among philosophers.

Hebrew Association's Banquet.

The New York Hebrew Mutual Benefit Association held its twenty-fifth annual banquet and ball last night in Terrace Garden, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Nearly 2,000 persons were present. Abraham Levy was toastmaster at the banquet. The following responded to toasts: Judge John Henry McCarthy, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Judge H. M. Goldfogle, Julius Harburger, and John F. McIntyre.

A SANTA FE TRAIN ROBBED

Four Bandits Run Away with the Engine and an Express Car, Loot a Safe, and Escape.

CARS DESTROYED BY FIRE

The Explosion of Dynamite in Blowing Up the Express Safe Sets Fire to the Train—The Black Jack Gang Suspected.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7.—Atlantic and Pacific Passenger Train No. 2, on the Santa Fé Road, from the West, was stopped by four men near Grant's Station, ninety-five miles west of Albuquerque, at 7:30 o'clock last night. After blowing open the express company's safe, the robbers wrecked the train, which caught fire, several cars being destroyed.

The train which was held up reached this city at 11:30 this morning. Conductor Aldrich says that just as the train came to a halt at Grant's, a fusilade of shots rang out, and several men boarded the train, one mounting the engine. He and Engineer H. D. McCarthy were on the platform, but ran and caught the train as it was moving out.

The fireman, Henry Abel, was compelled at the point of a cocked revolver to pull the train up to the stock yards, about two miles distant. The conductor left the train at the stok yards, where the robbers had ordered the train stopped, and ran back to the station to telegraph the news to Division Superintendent Hubbard at Gallup and Sheriff Hubbell. In the meantime, however, the robbers, who wore false beards, uncoupled the engine and the express car from the rest of the train, and the fireman was ordered to pull them further up the road.

Upon stopping again they commenced dynamiting the express car and the third explosion blew out one end of the car, Abel being forced to assist the robbers. Once inside they picked out a safe which they surmised contained considerable money and valuables, and blew it open with dynamite. They helped themselves to a number of packages containing gold and silver coin which they placed in a sack and then left the car going in the direction of the Malpoi Ricks, where there horses were picketed.

The express car was on fire, and Abel, thoroughly frightened, and after seeing the robbers at a safe distance, backed the engine and express car into the other portion of the train left standing at the stock yards and in consequence the express car, day coach and chair car were telescoped and all three were destroyed by fire.

Express route agents who went out to the scene last night returned this morning. They say that the robbers did not get into the most valuable safe. They think, however, that the robbers secured several hundred dollars, but exact amount will not be known for some time, as all the papers and records of the car and safe were burned. The baggage was all removed before the fire got under headway and saved. The passengers were not molested.

United States Marshal Foraker to-day telegraphed to Washington for authority to employ five picked men to take the trail of the gang who held up the train. The Marshal left for Grant's Station to-night, and expected to receive an answer from the Washington authorities there.

He is satisfied that the original Black Jack gang of desperadoes is responsible for this crime. He says there are eight men in the band, and last week he had information that they had returned from Mexico and were in Arizona.

For some time Marshal Foraker has been trying to get authority from the Mexican Government to arrest the gang. He knew the location of their stronghold in the mountains and hoped to be able to bring them into the United States to stand trial for the many crimes supposed to have been committed by them in New Mexico and Arizona, but the Government of Mexico refused to give any authority in this matter, insisting that before any step was taken all the evidence against Black Jack and his gang should be laid before and reviewed by Minister Romero at Washington.

It is feared before their arrest can be effected the Black Jack gang will have reached their mountain hiding place and be free from arrest until Mexico can be prevailed upon to consent to their extradition.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE WANE.

Hopeful Feeling of the Health Boards in New Orleans and Other Places —Business Improves.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Twelve cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and eight deaths. No doubt is felt here that the epidemic is practically over. Few places are now quarantined against New Orleans, and there has been a general revival of business.

The cases of fever to date are 1,743; deaths, 236; cases absolutely recovered, 940; cases under treatment, 566.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7.—There were no new fever cases to-day. One death was reported.

The Board of Health views the situation here with great satisfaction and believes the worst is over so far as the spreading of the fever is concerned. It does not think it advisable, however, for citizens who have gone from the city to return. It is too soon yet to determine definitely what effect the recent cold snap will have on the fever here. As soon as the board deems it prudent for citizens to return it will so advise them.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 7.—The number of new cases of yellow fever continues to fall off from last week's big average. The report to-day is the most favorable since the first week of the appearance of the fever. Four new cases, no deaths and eighteen recoveries.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—No new cases and one death was the fever record for to-day. The President of the Board of Health to-night expressed the opinion that open-air development of the disease was practically at an end and that Memphis soon would be declared wholly free from any infection.

TOOTH MEDICINE KILLED HIM.

Robert Copeland Took Carbolic Acid to Kill Pain and Died.

Robert J. F. Copeland, thirty-five years old, who lived with his mother and brother at 791 Amsterdam Avenue, was taken to the Manhattan Hospital at 10 o'clock last night suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. He died a half hour later.

Copeland had been suffering from toothache for several days, and used carbolic acid to relieve the pain. Last night he grew desperate and took a mouthful. He became strangled, and a quantity of the acid ran down his throat.

Father Ducey accompanied Copeland to the hospital and administered the last rites of the Church on the way.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

8 A. M.—152 Orchard Street; D. Feistein; damage, $5.

9:20 A. M.—269 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Ida Hartley; damage, $150.

11 A. M.—548 West Thirty-fourth Street; White Manufacturing Company; no damage.

11:15 A. M.—509 Sixth Avenue; Annie Canliday; damage, $5.

2:35 P. M.—Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the Bennett estate, none.

5:15 P. M.—120 Mulberry Street, Gustave Mslarid, $5.

6:30 P. M.—12 Jefferson Street, Leon Rosenthal, $5.

9:30 P. M.—216 West Ninety-ninth Street, Herman Myers, none.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

BOTTLED IN BOND.... O.D.R.

Under supervision of U.S. Internal Revenue Department, which GUARANTEES its Age, Purity, and Strength.

For sale by all Leading Dealers

If your dealer does not keep it, send postal order for $1.50 for full quart bottle, in plain wrapper; expressage prepaid. Safe delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.

W. P. SQUIBB & CO., Distillers, LAWRENCEBURGH, DEARBORN CO., IND.

For sale in New York by
W. F. MORRIS, GROCER, 161 W. 125TH ST. J. MILHAU'S SON, DRUGGIST, 183 B'WAY.
L. J. CALLANAN, GROCER, 41 & 43 VESEY ST. SCHWARTZ BROS., LIQUORS, 148 E. 42D ST.
WM. B. RIKER & SON CO., DRUGGISTS, 6TH AV., COR 23D ST.
For sale in Brooklyn by
J. H. MULLER, Grocer, Nostrand, cor. Bergen. C. A. METTLER'S SONS, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND CITIZENS.

Cardinal Gibbons Says the Latter Have the Right of Criticism.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—At the cathedral to-day Cardinal Gibbons preached a sermon in which he dwelt upon the responsibilities of those elected to public office and the duties of the citizens to those elected.

"The State," said he, "is what we ourselves make it. It is our creation, for the State is made up of units of citizens. The destiny of the State under God is in our hands. The citizen has a perfect right to criticise the official conduct of the public functionaries.

"A dispassionate judgment, passed upon the public and official acts of those in authority, serves a wise and useful purpose. It reminds them that they are not the masters but the servants of their constituents."

ILLINOIS PENSIONERS ANGRY.

Veiled Charges that Persons Draw Large Sums by Virtue of Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There is much grumbling among the old soldier pensioners of Illinois at the size of what is termed the "elite" list. This refers to the men who draw $50 and upward a month.

Of late these complaints have taken the form of veiled charges of fraud on the part of some of those getting the larger sums of money, although specific charges have not been made.

It is alleged that many of those drawing $50 and $72 a month are not entitled to the pensions, and that if justice were done some of this money would go to help more deserving persons.

There are fifty-two Illinois pensioners getting $50 a month. Two of these are Chicagoans, Gen. John McNulty and the widow of Col. Mulligan. One hundred and seventy-two get $72, a month, fifteen living in Chicago. Three get $100 a month. They are Gen. John C. Black of Chicago, the widow of Secretary Gresham, and Gen. John A. McClernand of Springfield.

FIGHT FOR KENTUCKY LANDS.

Mrs. Preston's Heirs Want Property Deeded to the Catholic Church.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Fenton Mundweiler, Abbot of St. Meinrad's Abbey, in Spencer County, Ind., filed a petition in the Federal court yesterday praying for an order of removal of the Preston will case, in which he is the defendant, from the Trimble Circuit Court to the United States District Court. The reason assigned is that the controversy exists between citizens of different States and that the litigation cannot be equitably settled in a State court.

The cause of action dates back to 1892, when Mrs. Mary H. Preston a short time before her death in Trimble County, Ky., deeded Abbot Mundweiler for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church, 2,366 acres of land along the Ohio River in Trimble County, known as Norfolk Place. When the will of Mrs. Preston was probated the heirs filed suit to have the deed declared null and void on the ground that at the time the instrument was executed Mrs. Preston was not of sound mind.

The case was removed from the Jefferson to the Trimble County Court, as Judge Hoke decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. It was tried recently in Trimble County and the jury's verdict set aside the deed. The plaintiffs in the case are Margaret Wickliffe Preston, Ellen D. Payne, Robert W. Wooley, Margaret M. White, D. Vertner Wooley, Charles W. Wooley, Jr., Robert W. Wooley, Jr., Cicely Wooley, and Lucy Wooley.

Absconding Hotel Clerk Caught.

A telegram was received by Capt. McClusky, in charge of the Detective Bureau, from the Chicago police yesterday announcing the arrest in that city of William J. McQuillen, formerly a clerk in the Hotel Lincoln, this city, who absconded with $500 on Oct. 31 last. The money he took had been handed to him by a guest of the hotel to be put in the safe.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. J. J. Read, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—Herbert Du Puy, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. Fujita, Eckichi Motono, and M. Isobe, Tokio, Japan.

GERLACH—Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Washington.

HOLLAND—George I. Raphael, Australia; Gov. W. R. Merriam, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—E. F. Osborne, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley Cole, Albany; Congressman Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Congressman Walter Evans, Kentucky.

NETHERLAND—R. S. McDougall, Los Angeles; H. S. Bradfield, Buffalo.

WALDORF—A. Luling, Reims, France; Dr. Florence Ward, San Francisco; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington.

WINDSOR—S. S. Van Oss, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bird, J. Edward & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. B. Bethel, dry goods, &c., 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Coon, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coon, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Sinclair House.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, dress and white goods, gloves, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Scoble, woolens and flannels, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Hogan, millinery; Miss A. Lux, infants' wear; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Faller,

The Wanamaker Store

Best Conditions for Retail Trading

RAPID TRANSIT has begun on Fourth Avenue. Ten minutes, either way, between this store and the Grand Central station. Passengers arriving by the N. Y. Central, Harlem or New York and New Haven Railroads will find our store nearer to the station, in time, than any other large New York store.

TO-MORROW the store decorations incidental to the coming Horse Show will be in place. Among them will be some very choice prize chrysanthemums, grown by Hugh Graham, that will repay examination.

CONVENIENCES abound throughout the store.

Ladies' Sitting Room—basement.

Telegraph Office, Telephone Pay Stations, Post Office, Inquiry Office and Parcel Office are handily grouped at Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street, First floor.

WITH each passing day the New York Public is becoming more familiar with the free atmosphere of this store. For enjoyment it belongs to everybody.

That it is full of enjoyable things is also rapidly becoming understood.

Art Room, Basement—Marbles and Pottery.

Jewelry Store, First Floor—A Cabinet of Onyx.

French Store, Second Floor—Paris Lingerie.

Moorish Room, Third Floor—Barbaric Textile Art.

Furnished Apartments, Fourth Floor—Housefurnishing suggestions.

Provisional Gallery, Fifth Floor—Modern Pictures, rich collection.

Child's Wonderland, Fifth Floor—Toys of the World.

INFORMATION concerning any reasonable cause of complaint in the store administration will be thankfully received at the Inquiry Office.

Fur Coats and Novelties.

EVEN such luxuries as sealskin jackets are, by the resources of Wanamaker's, brought within the limits of moderate cost.

Come to-day and see jackets of the latest cut, made from selected Northwest Coast sealskins, close-fitting at back, loose front, with full lap and wide revers, lined with fancy silk, at

$125 each.

Rich and elegant novelties in fur garments of various sorts are also ready to-day. Here are a few specimens:

Fine Broadtail Wrap, cape effect, $400.
A very dressy sleeveless wrap; close-fitting at back, handsomely embroidered with black and steel beads; high collar and wide revers, finished with gray velvet bow and jabot of Florentine lace; lined with brocaded satin and ruffle of accordion-pleated chiffon.

Broadtail Persian Jacket, $350.
Handsome blouse jacket, high storm collar, trimmed down front with bow and plaits of cerise silk; black satin belt, with jeweled ornaments.

Seal Jacket, Eton Back, $280.
A handsome novelty, with Eton back, loose blouse effect in front with long tabs; high storm collar, the top collar and revers of handsome chinchilla, with bow and plaits of shaded rose velvet.

Persian Lamb and Ermine Jacket, $265.
A magnificent jacket of Persian lamb, the top collar and cuffs of ermine, with medallion jeweled belt.

Collarette of Imperial Ermine, $130.
This beautiful collarette has Van Dyke points, bordered with three rows of plaited chiffon; bow and tabs of fine broadtail, finished with ermine tails.

Collarette of Persian Lamb, $110.
A dressy mourning novelty in pelerine effect, the top collar of handsome chinchilla, handsomely trimmed with plaited Liberty silk and black French lace.

This is only the beginning. Besides wraps, there is a splendid collection of neck-pieces in sable, blue fox, fisher, stone marten, mink, chinchilla and all the richest furs.
Second floor.

Fine Laces and Neckwear.

MANY exquisite new things get first showing to-day,—lace robes, blouses, and French neckwear just received from across the ocean. The special display of novelties in all these filmy fineries will give you a vivid idea of the value of the Wanamaker Paris organization.

The imported neckwear includes fine scarfs in the popular length, to go twice around the neck, made of chiffon, mousseline, net with applique, and Renaissance, at $4.60 to $20.

Fancy jabots, with or without stocks, all sorts of new designs, $1.50 to $8; new capes and collarettes of Liberty silk, mousseline and chiffon; the dainty fur-trimmed collarettes that are so stylish; ruffs of Liberty silk, chiffon, and silk, plain or fancy; and handsome fronts, new designs, in colors and in black, exquisitely trimmed, for evening or street wear. These are $2 to $36.

A new and favorite garniture is the robe of lace or net, to cover the entire skirt. French taste has lavished on these beautiful things the finest applique work in imitation point and lace on chiffon, also black or white insertion on mousseline or net. Prices run from $18 to $80. Then there are blouses to match the skirts, and flounces with insertion and applique work of all degrees of fineness; $18 to $55.

Evening goods, embroidered on chiffon or mousseline; handkerchiefs and collars of Duchesse lace; and all the new net-top laces, allovers, ruchings and collars.

The variety is endless.
Broadway.

Colored Dress Goods.

WHEN Jack Frost is behind time, the whole business world is upset. Here to-day is a great line of fall and winter dress stuffs, with the prices marked down far below the profit point. And why? Is anything wrong?

Yes. Not the goods; the styles are right, the stuffs are right—but the season is wrong. Warm weather has stayed too long, and so prices are cut in this fashion:—

Now $1, from $1.50—Silk-and-wool matelasse, four colorings.

Now $1.25, from $2—Scotch Bannockburn suitings, in mixtures of brown, blue and green.

Now $1, from $1.75—Fancy Boucle diagonal suitings, in five color combinations.

Now $1.25, from $2—French sail cloth cheviot, in green, brown and navy blue.

Now $1.50, from $2.50—Fancy Bourette plaid cheviot, in four color combinations.

Now $1.50, from $2.25—Checked and mixed Scotch cheviots in mixtures of green, blue, brown, and tans.

Now $1.50, from $2.50—Camel's-hair Zebeline in combinations of golf red, olive and black; golf brown, gendarme and black.
Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods.

ALL price-rules have exceptions at Wanamaker's; and to-day's offerings of dress-goods are very important exceptions.

Right in the face of the advance in woolen goods, here are some of the latest and best of the season's black stuffs, including the stylish rough-faced materials that are in such high favor, offered not merely at the old prices, but at *less* than the old prices. Note how our figures compare with to-day's regular prices.

Mohair Boucle-Striped Cheviot at 50c.
42 in. To-day's regular price 85c. a yard.

Black Satin Prunella Cloth at 60c.
49 in. To-day's regular price 85c. a yard.

Black Jacquard Armures at 50c.
16 designs, 38 in. To-day's regular price 65c.

Black French Boucle Cheviot at 75c.
44 in. To-day's regular price $1.25.

Black Camel's-hair at 75c.
48 in. To-day's regular price $1.25.

Black Boucle Cheviot at $1.
50 in. To-day's regular price $1.50.

Fancy Black Diagonal Cheviot at $1.
52 in. To-day's regular price $1.75.

French Camel's-hair Zebeline at $1.
Open canvas weave, 46 in. To-day's regular price $1.50.

French Camel's-hair Zebeline at $1.50.
Close weave, 47 in. To-day's regular price $2.50.

Black Matelasse Cheviot at $1.25.
46 in. To-day's regular price $2.

Black Boucle Sanglier at $1.50.
Loose open weave, 46 in. To-day's regular price $2.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Silk Waists and Skirts.

HERE are some of the treasures which the fascinating Little French Store holds out for you.

A Paris waist or petticoat is not to be described. The latter are here in great variety of styles—and each has its own peculiar character, for no two are alike. They are both light and dark, in beautiful brocades, satins, and plain or figured taffeta, with trimmings of every degree of richness. Nearly all are made fluffy, with pleatings of chiffon, silk, or lace, $18 to $90.

The waists are still more various. Two hundred waists means two hundred styles. Lace, ribbon, or jet-trimmed—the trimmings made fluffy, as on the skirts. $15 to $65.
Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE COMING HORSE SHOW

Many Interesting Events Arranged for the Annual Function at Madison Square Garden.

THE PROGRAMME IN DETAIL

Judging in the Various Classes Will Conclude with a Contest by Crack Fencers for the Championships.

Concerts during the afternoon and evening by Lander's Band will, as usual, be a feature of this year's Horse Show, which will be inaugurated at Madison Square Garden next Monday.

The show will open each day at 9 A. M., and the judging will be continued till 9:30 P. M., (with two recesses from 1 to 2 and from 6 to 8 o'clock,) except on Saturday night, when the last class will be called at 9:45 o'clock.

The programme for the week is as follows:

MONDAY, NOV. 15.

10 A. M.—Horses may be exercised in the ring under the supervision of the ring master. 11:30 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Classes 99 and 102. Only those then selected will be allowed to compete in those classes. 2 P. M.—Judging 46 harness horses, Class 47. 2:40 P. M.—Judging 4 hackney stallions, Class 27, and 4 hackney stallions, Class 28. 3 P. M.—Judging 24 roadsters in harness, Class 17. 3:40 P. M.—Judging 21 pairs of carriage horses, Class 54. 4:15 P. M.—Judging 16 ponies under saddle, Class 81. 4:40 P. M.—Judging 5 standard-bred three-year-old trotting stallions, Class 6. 5 P. M.—Judging 7 teams, four-in-hands, not under 14 and under 15 hands, Class 42. 5:30 P. M.—Judging (Class102) those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in this class. 8 P. M.—Parade of all stallions entered in Classes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. 8:20 P. M.—Judging 26 saddle horses, Class 74. 8:50 P. M.—Judging 38 high steppers, Class 49. 9:30 P. M.—Judging (Class 99) those green hunters prevously selected to compete in this class.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

9 A. M.—Horses driven may be exercised in the ring. 9:30 A. M.—Horses ridden may be exercised in the ring. 10:15 A. M.—Hunters and jumpers may be schooled over the jumps. 11 A. M.—Judging 9 Shetland brood mares, Class 91. 11:20 A. M.—Judging 10 Shetland stallions, Class 90. 11:40 A. M.—Judging 8 yearling hackney fillies, Class 35. 12 M.—Judging 7 two-year-old hackney fillies, Class 34. 12:20 P. M.—Judging 7 two-year-old trotting stallions, Class 7. 12:40 P. M.—Judging 2 three-year-old trotting fillies, Class 8. 2 P. M.—Judging 19 pairs of harness horses, Class 40. 2:30 P. M.—Judging 7 pairs of roadsters, in harness, Class 18. 3 P. M.—Judging 10 standard-bred trotting stallions kept for service, Class 5. 3:30 P. M.—Judging 12 brougham horses, brougham and appointments, Class 58. 4 P. M.—Judging 25 saddle horses, Class 76. 4:30 P. M.—Judging 14 ponies, in harness, Class 68. 4:50 P. M.—Judging 4 hackney stallions, Class 26. 5 P. M.—Judging 7 park teams, owners or members of any coaching club to drive, Class 64. 5:30 P. M.—Judging 12 green hunters (heavy weight,) Class 98. 8 P. M.—Judging 25 saddle horses, Class 72. 8:30 P. M.—Judging 16 pairs of high steppers, Class 50. 9 P. M.—Judging 29 mounted Park Police, Class 103. 9:30 P. M.—Judging 9 hunters and jumpers over six fences, two at five feet, two at five feet six inches, and two at six feet, Class 103.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

9 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring. 10:15 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Class 101, "Corinthian Class," (no restriction as to rider in this trial;) only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class at 9:30 P. M. 11:15 A. M.—Judging two thoroughbred stallions, Class 1, and three thoroughbred fillies, Class 2. 11:30 A. M.—Judging six pony brood mares, Class 89. 11:45 A. M.—Judging six hackney mares, Class 3. 12 M.—Judging seven hackney mares, Class 32. 12:30 P. M.—Judging ten yearling trotters, Class 112. 2 P. M.—Judging nine ponies under saddle, Class 82. 2:30 P. M.—Judging six pairs of ponies in harness, Class 71. 2:40 P. M.—Judging five horses and private hansom cabs, Class 116. 3 P. M.—Judging nine Street Cleaning Department horses, Class 109. 3:15 P. M.—Judging thirteen trotters with a record of 2:30 or better, Class 13. 3:45 P. M.—Judging three hackney stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 25. 4:10 P. M.—Judging twelve four-in-hands, Class 41. 4:40 P. M.—Judging twelve saddle horses, Class 75. 5:10 P. M.—Judging ten ponies in harness, Class 66. 5:30 P. M.—Judging nine qualified hunters, Class 94. 8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners. 8:15 P. M.—Judging nineteen pairs of harness horses, Class 46. 8:45 P. M.—Judging five high school horses, Class 78. 9 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of horses, to be shown to a demi-mail or stanhope phaeton, appointments to count, Class 110. 9:30 P. M.—Judging those horses previously selected to compete in Class 101, (Corinthian Class.)

THURSDAY, NOV. 18.

9 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring. 10:15 A. M.—Preliminary trial of twenty-five horses entered in Class 104 over jumps 5 feet high; only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class at 9:30 P. M. 11:15 A. M.—Judging eight hackney mares, Class 33. 11:40 A. M.—Judging three two-year-old standard-bred trotting stallions, in harness, Class 16. 12:30 P. M.—Judging four standard-bred brood mares, shown with two of their produce, Class 10. 2 P. M.—Judging fifteen ponies in harness, Class 67. 2:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-six saddle horses, Class 73. 3:10 P. M.—Judging five pairs of horses and best-appointed road rig, Class 29. 3:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen tandems, Class 60A. 4 P. M.—Judging four mares of Shetland ponies, Class 92. 4:20 P. M.—Judging fourteen pairs of horses shown to victoria or cabriolet, appointments to count, Class 57. 4:45 P. M.—Judging four standard-bred trotting stallions, to be shown with four of their get, Class 4. 5:15 P. M.—Judging five polo ponies, Class 85. 5:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen green hunters, Class 100. 8 P. M.—Judging twenty-two ponies under saddle, Class 83. 8:30 P. M.—Judging thirty-two high steppers, Class 51. 9 P. M.—Judging twelve mounted municipal police horses, Class 107. 9:30 P. M.—Judging Class 104 for best performance of horses over six successive jumps, 5 feet high; open only to those horses previously selected to compete in this class.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

9 A. M.—Horses in harness may be exercised in the ring. 10:15 A. M.—Judging 1 French coaching stallion, Class 38. 10:20 A. M.—Judging 4 hackney two-year-old stallions, Class 30. 10:35 A. M.—Judging 11 yearling hackney stallions, Class 30. 11 A. M.—Judging 5 pony stallions, Class 88. 11:15 A. M.—Judging 9 standard-bred trotting two-year-old fillies, Class 9. 11:45 A. M.—Judging 2 heavy draught stallions, Class 42. 11:55 A. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the junior championship, Class 22. 12:10 P. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship, Class 23. 12:20 P. M.—Judging hackney fillies for the junior championship, Class 24. 12:30 P. M.—Judging 6 standard-bred trotting fillies, two years old and under four, in harness, Class 14. 2 P. M.—Judging 5 pairs of ponies in harness, Class 69. 2:15 P. M.—Judging 4 trotting stallions, with a record of 2:25 or better, shown in harness, Class 11. 2:30 P. M.—Judging 10 pairs of horses, to be shown before a brougham, appointments to count, Class 56. 3 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, Class 21. 3:15 P. M.—Judging 3 trotting stallions, any age, shown in harness, Class 12. 3:40 P. M.—Judging 5 road teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 65. 4 P. M.—Judging 2 road teams (four-in-hands) and appointments and quickest change of teams made in the ring, Class 65A. 4:15 P. M.—Judging 33 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 77. 4:45 P. M.—Judging 19 pairs of high steppers, Class 52. 5:25 P. M.—Judging 14 ladies' qualified hunters, Class 96. 8 P. M.—Judging 24 horses and hansom cabs, as let for hire, Class 44. 8:30 P. M.—Judging 13 tandems, Class 60. 9 P. M.—Judging 17 horses in gigs for the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, Class 111. 9:30 P. M.—Judging 7 horses for the high jump, Class 105.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20.

9 A. M.—Saddle horses for sale may be shown in the ring. 10 A. M.—Harness horses for sale may be shown in the ring. 11 A. M.—Judging 2 herds of ponies other than Shetlands, Class 113. 11:45 A. M.—Judging 2 pairs of ponies with flowing manes and tails, in harness, Class 114. 11:30 A. M.—Judging 5 horses and delivery wagons, Class 43. 11:45 A. M.—Judging 3 stallions and their half-bred get, Class 36. 12:10 P. M.—Judging 8 pony stallions, Class 87. 12:30 P. M.—Judging 2 pony stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 115. 12:45 P. M.—Judging 3 polo ponies Class 85. 2 P. M.—Judging 8 ponies under saddle, Class 84. 2:15 P. M.—Judging 21 ponies in harness, Class 70. 2:40 P. M.—Judging trotting stallions for the championship, Class 3. 3:10 P. M.—Judging 13 horses and best-appointed "road rigs," Class 19. 3:40 P. M.—Judging 32 "carriage" horses, Class 58. 4:15 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 79. 4:30 P. M.—Judging saddle horses (first prize winners) exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 80. 4:45 P. M.—Judging 14 tandems, Class 61. 5:30 P. M.—Judging 5 qualified hunters, Class 95, and 6 thoroughbred qualified or green hunters, Class 97. 8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners. 8:30 P. M.—Judging 36 harness horses, Class 45. 9 P. M.—Judging harness horses (first prize winners) over 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 69. 9:15 P. M.—Judging harness horses (first prize winners) not exceeding 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 68. 9:30 P. M.—Judging 5 qualified hunters, Class 93. 9:45 P. M.—Judging hunters and jumpers for the heavy, medium, and light weight championships, Class 106.

Massachusetts's Quick Trip.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, which arrived yesterday, made a remarkably fast trip from London. She maintained an average speed of 13.26 knots, and covered the distance in 10 days 4 hours and 55 minutes. The object of her haste was to secure additional time before sailing day for fitting up to accommodate the Barnum & Bailey circus. The steerage will be fitted for the circus employes.

CITY FUNDS AND BLIND PIGS

Two Topics That Excite and Interest the People in "The Metropolis of the Great West."

TANNER SCORES NEWSPAPERS

Horse Show Revives the War Against "Blind Pigs" in the Residential Quarter of Mayor Harrison's Model City—Brewers, Police, and City Officials Protect Violators of the Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—It has been related how Gov. Tanner recently lectured a delegation of Chicago's solid citizens on their own shortcomings when they called on him at Springfield to urge the necessity of a special session of the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of their city. He also took advantage of that occasion to pour the vitriolic vials of his wrath out upon all the newspapers of Chicago save one, so that by the time he was through the members of the delegation were left with a confused notion that a wholesale slaughter of editors was the only price which would purchase the desired special session.

The failure of the delegation to secure a satisfactory response only served to stimulate the men of Chicago to renewed efforts which took the form of a grand banquet under the auspices of the Commercial Club, with the Governor as the special guest of honor. Seated at the festal board, soothed to a happy calm by choice viands and mellowed into complaisant cheerfulness by generous wine, the Chief Executive of Illinois was to listen to Chicago's most eloquent speakers and most cogent reasoners, who, one and all, were to impress upon him the dire straits of their beloved city and the necessity of relief, which he alone could afford by the exercise of his prerogative in calling the Legislature to assemble in special session.

Such was the programme, but it only worked up to a certain point. The banquet came off all right enough, and the substantial and eminent citizens were present in unprecedented numbers. Set speeches were assigned to orators whose fame as logicians and spellbinders is National, and each and all of them were rigidly bound down to the subject in hand. There was to be no straying in flowery meads, but an inflexible adherence to the one topic of revenue reform and a special session of the Legislature to secure it. Nobly did the good, the great, and the wise—to say nothing of the wealthy—representative men of Chicago plead with their Governor. Each man of them stuck to his text like a good fellow, and fired endless facts and figures and convincing deductions from the same at the guest of honor. "Revenue reform" and "special session" resounded throughout the banqueting hall until its atmosphere was vibrant with those words, and then, on top of all that had gone before—as a grand climax, a coup de théâtre, as it were—arose the genial and reverend Higinbotham, greatest of World's Fair Presidents. The voice that had charmed a fair Princess of Spain was raised in urgent entreaty, and Mr. Higinbotham even brought to bear on his Excellency Tanner the identical dress suit wherewith he had beautified himself on the occasion of the famous breakfast at which the fair Eulalie succumbed—but that is another story.

Tanner's Violent Outbreak.

Wisely concluding that it would be painting the lily to add more to this supreme appeal, the managers of the banquet gave Gov. Tanner the opportunity to arise and announce his conversion to the assembled party's way of thinking, and that he would immediately issue a call for a special session. Of course, he was expected to make a few incidental remarks on the topic of the evening, so, in happy anticipation, the festal throng prepared to listen in grateful and appreciative silence. It was a different kind of silence in a very few moments after the Governor began his speech. Dumb amazement might be called noisy when compared to the speechless astonishment with which the audience heard the Governor's now notoriuos philippic against the daily press of Chicago.

Instead of revision of the tax laws, reform of the revenue system, or promises of a special session, the large representation of Chicago's wealth, culture, and intellect was forced to listen to a long diatribe in the course of which the Governor reviled and vituperated what he called the "Chicago Newspaper Trust." His Excellency is said to have fairly danced in his impotent rage, and among the mildest of his accusations were conspiracy to blackmail and general prostitution of the press for venal ends. By the time he closed his audience was in possession of as varied an assortment of expletives and imprecations as the Governor could find by a hunt through the State Library for vituperative synonyms. It was rich, rare, and racy, but there was nothing about revenue reforms or special sessions in it, and the disgusted audience retired from the hall with a strongly confirmed impression that their Governor never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it.

Chicago's Horse Show.

Chicago has been enjoying last week the first really great horse show in its history, and the local four hundred is consequently happy. Although there are a great many fine animals to be seen, and the exhibition is truly an excellent one, all the same the horses are only an incident of the show, and a very small consideration on the whole. Who was there, and what was worn, and the proud consciousness that the proper caper was being cut, made up the important part of the show, and, the same tom-noddies that cheerfully pay a deficit of $50,000 to permit Theodore Thomas to cultivate Wagner for the edification of himself and a few dozen Teutonic gentlemen of his orchestra have no hesitation in putting up the cash for $45,000 in prizes for horses about which they know little and care less. Theodore Thomas and the Horse Show are tangible evidences of Chicago's ability to pay for whatever culture there is on the market, whether it be musical, horse, or any other kind.

Fighting "Blind Pigs."

The fabled Phoenix does not spring from its dead ashes with more certainty and persistency than do the "blind pigs" in the vicinity of the Coliseum, whenever there is anything going on in that big building. The last time it was Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" Show, which brought in its train any number of illicit groggeries, to the dismay and anger of the good citizens inhabiting the prohibition district in which the Coliseum is located. At that time Chief of Police Kipley was publicly accused of countenancing this illegal trade in liquor, and much indignation was expressed at the open and insolent conniving of the police force in such an invasion of a prohibition district, where many of the best citizens had their homes. A great to-do was made at the time, and the Mayor promised to make the police do their duty on future occasions. Therefore, when the horse show was announced, the aroused citizens were on the watch to prevent the vicinity of the Coliseum from being turned into a sty for "blind pigs," although the patrons of the horse show were not likely to attract for their regalement any such low drinking and gambling dens as sprang up by the dozen when the "Wild West" was at the Coliseum.

Logan's Club Scheme Squelched.

The first cloud to appear on the horizon was an attempt made by John Logan and other managers of the show to secure a liquor license for a club they had incorporated, called the "Bit and Spur Club," and located within the walls of the Coliseum. A sharp fight ensued, the prohibition district men vowing that no swell drinking place should be permitted any more than places where whisky and beer were sold at ten and five cents to the common people. Mr. Logan was defiant; gentlemen could not be expected to do without club conveniences at such a time and place; it was barbarous to expect it. Besides, it was a private club where members entertained their friends in private, and it was nobody's business what was done within its secluded and exclusive precincts. But the prohibition men were organized, and had money to pay for agents, not to say spies; and dire threats of a ride for Mr. Logan and the others concerned, in an unaristocratic patrol wagon, the moment a drop of liquor was passed across a counter caused them to think better of it.

Other Saloons Opened.

This was an undoubted victory for Prohibition, but there were at least a half dozen "blind pigs" in full blast on the day the show opened, and they did not decrease in number during its continuance. Fully that number were running within a short distance of the Woodlawn Police Station, which is in the Prohibition district where the Coliseum stands, and policemen from the station were constantly passing them.

Aside from the undoubted connivance of the police and of high city officials, there appears to be a most discreditable collusion on the part of certain brewers with the proprietors of the "blind pigs." That business men of high mercantile standing should encourage and become partners in a traffic both disreputable and criminal and join with a set of low fellows to violate the law is a sad reflection on their sense of morality. There is no question of principle involved in the matter; it is simply that a large majority of the citizens of a certain section of the city ask to be protected in their undoubted rights. Take the Hyde Park and Woodlawn districts, for instance; thousanas have selected these handsome residence quarters of the city because they are free from saloons, which are excluded by the vote of an overwhelming majority. Eight out of every ten householders can be safely counted as opposed to the intrusion of the liquor traffic, which for years has been excluded through the operation of a law satisfactory to all save a very small minority of its residents. Yet, in the face of this, working against the rights of the reputable element, in support of an obnoxious and law-breaking class, are to be found practically the whole of the police force, a portion of the civil authorities, and a not insignificant fraction of the men composing the wealthy and influential brewing interests.

Brewers Back the Lawbreakers.

The part taken by the last named is illustrated by the recent experience of James S. Flood, whose own words throw a flood of light on the subject:

"Here I am," said he, "thrown into jail by a brewing company after doing business with it for a year. In that time I paid the company $3,000 for beer and they promised to stand by me in case I got into trouble. See how they keep their promise. I told the brewery agent that there was no money for me in the 'blind pig' business in Hyde Park and he said if I paid five cents a case more for beer than the price in other districts they would get a Government license to run it, furnish bail if I got arrested and stand by me in case there was a trial. But all the time I've been working for that brewery, my landlord, and the police—because all my profits were paid to escape prosecution. When I told them I had got enough of the 'blind pig' business my bonds were forfeited and I was thrown into jail—that's how I'm here, serving out the fines Judge Chetlain imposed on me."

It must not be imagined that the presence of this prisoner behind the bars is due to the vigilance of the police in the performance of their duty. On the contrary, the guardians of the law would not have arrested him in a hundred years, if he had been able to pay them blood money that long.

Citizens Fight Brewers and Police.

It is the good work of the Hyde Park Protective Association, which is composed of residents of that district, and which is striking terror to the hearts of both the lawless liquor sellers and the no less lawless servants of the law, yclept policemen. This society had fallen into desuetude, and until the Wild West Show came had been quite inactive. The carnival of vice and the reign of devilry started by the saloons and the gambling dens which invaded the neighborhood of their homes at that time startled its members into life again. Few of them are temperance fanatics and many are even opposed to all sumptuary legislation, but all of them are firm in the belief of their right to say whether grog shops shall be opened in the vicinity of their homes.

The part played by the brewers in inciting Flood and others to violate the law is especially irritating to the citizens of the prohibition districts. The latter say that nothing is to be expected from the keeper of a "blind pig;" that he belongs to a class that is either composed of criminals or of men who are so low in the moral scale as to need but slight temptation to lend them into a criminal career. But that the men representing the brewing interests should place themselves on a level with ignorant and vicious violators of the law and in opposition to the self-respecting members of the community is both shocking and unexpected. Such partnership is looked upon with anger and contempt by the better element of the city, and those entering upon it can look for both social and business ostracism.

City Treasurer Backs Law Violators.

About the worst feature of the whole business, however, is the allegation of officers of the Hyde Park Protective Association to the effect that City Treasurer Ernst Hummel, who is also Vice President of the South Chicago Brewing Company, commands a large share of the "underground" patronage of the Hyde Park "blind pigs." It is asserted that Mr. Hummel was elected City Treasurer with the understanding that he was to get a goodly share of this class of business, and the natural inference is that he would use the influence of his position to protect all engaged in it. A pretty state of affairs is thus seen to exist, when it takes unceasing vigilance on the part of citizens to guard against being outraged by their servants, whom they are paying for protection. This state of affairs is emphasized in the results obtained by the reawakened Protective Association. The police simply laughed at all protests against their indifference to the existence of the illicit traffic. But the moment the Protective Association got fairly awake a large number of the secret bar rooms were driven out of business; though no one dreams for a moment that they will stay out if the police alone have the say so. J. W.

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THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE

Much Speculation Indulged In as to the New Administration's Probable Choice.

CROKER'S FIAT IS AWAITED

Ex-Chief Byrnes Is Regarded as Among the Possibilities, but There Is Practically the Whole Department to Select From.

Who will the first Chief of Police of Greater New York, and who will be the Police Commissioners appointed by the Tammany Mayor in January next are the questions that the politicians in and out of the Police Department are asking each other.

Under the provisions of the new charter the Chief must be chosen from the Chief and Deputy of the City of New York, and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn. At present there is no Chief in either city. Capt. McCullagh is Acting Chief only, and Senior Inspector Mackellar of Brooklyn is Acting Superintendent in that city. A majority of the local board of Commissioners appointed Mr. McCullagh Chief a month ago, but the legality of the appointment has been attacked on civil service grounds by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and until the decision of the courts is announced he will not be eligible for appointment.

Even should the courts decide in his favor, it is not likely that the Commissioners named by Tammany will retain him in office. He has been accused of neglecting to keep pledges made for services rendered, and his only political supporter is Lemuel E. Quigg. He is a partisan Republican, and Mr. Croker is said to have declared that the first Chief of the consolidated city must be a Tammany Democrat.

Inspector Mackellar and Deputy Chief Cortright are alone eligible for the place under the law. Mackellar is a Republican with a long and excellent police record and many friends in both political organizations in Brooklyn. Cortright was a Republican until 1892. Since then he has been a Democrat.

The new charter, while limiting the choice of the Commissioners to the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the two cities, gives them authority to retire the Chief at their pleasure on half pay. It is that particular provision that is interesting the police and those politicians who are not close enough to the leaders to know what plans have been decided upon. The general impression is, that whoever is appointed at first will be kept in office only long enough to advance the man wanted within reach of the Chieftaincy. Then he will be retired by the Commissioners, and the other man appointed to succeed him.

Ex-Chief Byrnes a Possibility.

Many names have been mentioned, but all, of course, without more than surmise to suggest them. Inspectors McLaughlin and Cross, Capt. Devery, and ex-Chief Byrnes are among those received with the greatest favor. Byrnes was always a good friend to Tammany, and his appointment would affront the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has no friends in Tammany Hall. He is eligible for reappointment in the Police Department, both as an honorably discharged veterans and as a pensioner of the department. He would have to begin at the foot of the ladder, but with willing Commissioners and a complaisant Chief, his promotion need not be long delayed. The ex-Chief declares that he has no ambition that way, and that nothing would tempt him to concern himself with the executive department of the force until his appointment is among the possibilities. To his friends, it is said, Mr. Byrnes had expressed a desire to serve as a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Croker is known to think well of Capt. Devery, who is a Tammany Democrat, and Inspector McLaughlin is admitted even by the present Board of Police to be one of the ablest policemen on the force. Inspector Cross has many friends in Tammany Hall, and perhaps fewer enemies than any of the other names.

There is the same uncertainty as to the new Police Board. Three of the Commissioners now in office will assuredly be. Mr. Parker, it is understood, can remain under certain conditions if he desires to do so. He has many friends in Tammany Hall, and he alone of the commission appointed by Mayor Strong has treated Democrats as if they had equal rights with Republicans. He has been a minority member of the board for the greater part of his service, and, with but few exceptions, all the later promotions have been of Republicans. Four of the last five Inspectors made are Republicans, and two-thirds of the new Captains are of the same political faith.

To Evade the Bi-partisan Law.

The wording of the bi-partisan law, partisans say, is obscure, and under it the new Mayor may appoint four Democrats. Section 270 of Chapter 8 of the charter, under the caption Police Department, after explaining the method of appointment of four Commissioners, says:

"No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics."

In the first place, the partisans refer to the words "when either of them is appointed," and declare that this proviso affords a means of getting around any decision of the courts. Again, they say that even among the leaders of Tammany Hall there will be no difficulty in finding men who differ on State and National politics and issues.

If two Republicans and two Democrats are appointed, it is conceded that Senator Platt will name the Republicans.

Ex-Commissioner Kerwin is close to Mr. Platt and is well backed for one of the places. The friends of Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn are quietly working up a boom for him. Mr. Bryant has always been a Worth Republican in politics, but during the last campaign he supported Gen. Tracy, and it is argued that on this ground he would not be objectionable to the organization leaders. He was the Worth candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor in 1893 and in 1895. On the first occasion he was defeated by Mr. Schieren and on the second by Mr. Wurster.

James D. Bell is being mentioned as desirous of appointment. He was Police Commissioner in Brooklyn, and is now one of the leaders of the regular Democratic organization in that city. There is reason to believe that James J. Martin will take his old place as President of the board. It is hardly within the bounds of possibility that a Brooklyn Democrat will be appointed. The Brooklyn organization has already made its terms, and, it is said, will have to be satisfied with the control of the Brooklyn patronage.

While all this is the speculation freely indulged in by police and politicians, nobody really knows what will be done, and nobody will know until Mr. Croker returns from the South and the Mayor-elect and the Tammany leaders learn his views.

TO DEFINE McCULLAGH'S STATUS.

Justice Pryor Will Pass Upon the Legality of His Appointment.

Argument on the injunction pendente lite in the matter of the appointment of Capt. McCullagh to be Chief of Police will be heard to-day before Justice Pryor, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. The object of the action is to obtain a permanent injunction against the city officers from paying and against McCullagh for receiving pay as Chief of Police. George Gordon Battle will appear for the complainant, the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke will represent the Police Board.

When Chief Conlin retired the Police Board by a vote of 3 to 1 appointed Acting Inspector McCullagh Acting Chief, and a week later exempted the office from civil service rules by a like vote and made him Chief. The Commissionrs declared as their reason that an examination was impracticable and that the office belonged properly to the unclassified list, and should be exempt from examination.

The Memorial Committee demurred. They quoted the law which said promotion in the Police Department must be "by competitive examination where practicable," and declared that what had been practicable for Murray, Byrnes, and Conlin, was practicable for McCullagh. They argued that the true reason for the stand taken by the Commissioners was their determination to ignore the rights of Deputy Chief Cortright, whose police record equals McCullagh's, and whose qualification as a veteran placed him ahead of the man whom for personal reasons they had selected.

The case is to some extent analogous to that recently tried in Brooklyn, when the Civil Service Reform Association brought suit, by injunction, against Mayor Wurster and the city to restrain the payment of their salaries to certain clerks whose places had been put in the unclassified lists by the Mayors of Brooklyn. Edward M. Shepard argued the case for the association, and obtained judgment in the lower courts. The Court of Appeals, by 4 to 3, reversed the judgment on a technicality, deciding that the proceedings should have been by mandamus certiorari, and not by injunction.

In dissenting opinions Chief Judge Andrews and Judge O'Brien declared against the opinion written by Judge Haight, and said the lower court should be sustained.

Mr. Clarke has announced his intention of resting his case on that decision of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Battle will argue that the decision is not good law, and will quote the dissenting opinions. If Justice Pryor dismisses the application and declares the proceedings should be by mandamus, that course will be taken at once. The papers have been prepared in view of such a ruling, and they will be presented to the Justice for signature as soon as his adverse decision on the original application is announced.

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Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McFadden's Row of Flats—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Born—A Night Session—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Oliver Twist—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville 8:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE THING BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"The people of New York are practical, and they believe in doing the thing that lies before them; not in neglecting that for the sake of expressing their opinion about something else."—RICHARD CROKER.

A very sagacious utterance. It is the truth, simply and clearly expressed. Mr. CROKER has evidently observed the habits of the people of New York with close attention and the exact eye of the student of natural history. Now that he has it in his power to win their approbation by shaping to their liking the thing that is going to lie before them he will scarcely attempt to fool them by doing ill in their sight and then asking them to express their opinion about something else. It is of good augury that he now publicly recognizes the practical-mindedness of the people who have just voted his organization into power.

Mr. CROKER no doubt remembers how practical the people were in 1894, and how they did the thing that lay before them without swerving. The thing in sight then was the rottenness of Tammany government. The Lexow committee had uncovered the foulness that the Fassett committee was about to uncover when it was "called off." The air was reeking with the exposure of police corruption. Captains were shown to be practically in partnership with the keepers of gambling rooms and disorderly houses. Detectives, ward men, and patrolmen were tribute gatherers for their superior officers, and pursued on their own account minor systems of blackmail, descending as low in the commercial scale as applewomen and bootblacks in search of victims. It was black, hideous, revolting, and the town revolted.

In the canvass that Fall there was nothing talked about but Tammany corruption, except by Tammany. The orators and exhorters of the Wigwam talked about their low tax rate, about the iniquities of the McKinley act, then recently supplanted by the Wilson tariff, about JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and the trusts. These things were "something else." The people were thinking hard and with growing anger of the thing that lay before them—Tammany corruption.

So HUGH GRANT was beaten, Mayor STRONG was elected, and Tammany was put out to starve for three years. It was all because the people of New York were practical.

We suppose it must be confessed that they have been practical again in the canvass just closed. The things that lay before them were certain fruits of the reform administration and of Platt lawmaking that they did not like at all. At the outset they were irritated and angered by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S relentless enforcement of the oppressive and senseless Sunday laws. The Raines law and its amendments fed the flame of their anger. Dr. PARKHURST'S ill-advised activities, which in the judgment of many moral and estimable persons did far more harm than good, since vice that was once confined to a limited neighborhood is now scattered all over the city, spreading its annoyance and contamination everywhere, swelled the tide of resentment against everything savoring of "reform." Finally, COLLIS put intolerable things before the people and kept them there month after month.

It proved to be impossible to make the majority take their minds off these things and think of other matters. The Citizens' Union persuaded 148,000 voters to express an opinion favorable to nonpartisan government, but Tammany induced 230,000 of them to think only of the things before them, the works of COLLIS, PARKHURST, RAINES, and ROOSEVELT, and its candidate was elected.

Now the thing before the people four years from now will be the fruits of Tammany administration. If it has been honest and efficient, if it has been free from scandal, if Mayor VAN WYCK has kept his pledge to put none but fit men in office, then the practical people of New York, paying no attention to the things that MR. PLATT or the Citizens' Union may want to talk about, will proceed to elect another Tammany Mayor. One good turn deserves another.

But if there are more Lexow exposures, more blackmail, scandals, and corruption, if crime is "on top" and the city quite too "wide open" for comfort or decency, then in their usual practical fashion the people will pitch Tammany out neck and heels, and probably put in a non-partisan Mayor. When they have once made a trial of efficient non-partisan government, they will never go back to Tammany again. The Wigwam will be permanently out of a job.

Applied knowledge is the sure basis of success. Mr. CROKER has shown that he possesses an accurate knowledge of the practical habits of the people of New York. We shall presently see whether he applies his knowledge so that "the thing that lies before them" will be wholesome, decent, and to their liking or whether he will put things before them that are repugnant and then try to get them to express opinions on "something else."

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace, but O, how steep the practical people of this city make the paths before the feet of fools!

MR. M'KINLEY'S PROBLEM.

Mr. MCKINLEY will make a very bad matter much worse if he listens to the advisers who tell him that his recent reverses were due to listening to the independent element in the Republican Party.

There are such advisers, strange as it may seem. They are the "experienced," the "practical," the "shrewd" politicians, who are convinced that it is dangerous to coddle idealists, and that the one sure defense against political revolutions is "discipline" enforced by patronage. These gentlemen are already laying the responsibility for the popular rebuke to the Republican Administration on the advocates of currency reform and the advocates of civil service reform. They say that Mr. GAGE'S plain and earnest policy as to the currency alienated a great many Republicans who do not understand it and are afraid of it, and that the President's radical action in regard to removals and the respect he has shown for the rules as extended by Mr. CLEVELAND have discouraged Republican workers. And they point to the fact that no Republican State Convention this year has had anything to say favorable to these two reforms, while in many of them there has been a strong condemnation of the actual civil service system.

These politicians are very blind. They do not see that so far as finance is concerned the balance of power lies with those who set a sound currency above all party connections. They were the men who, having heartily sustained Mr. CLEVELAND and contributed to the Democratic victory of 1892, fought the Democratic Party in 1896 with the utmost vigor because it adopted the perilous doctrine of silver inflation and gave victory to Mr. MCKINLEY. So far as the policy of the Administration as to finance affected the recent elections, the course of Secretary GAGE was a check on the discontent caused by the absurd Wolcott Commission and its impossible proposals. The Republicans lost many of the votes which made possible the success of last year because the wretched tariff had been passed and nothing or worse than nothing had been done regarding the one issue on which the election turned. Some of these votes went to the Democratic candidates in the State elections; a larger number of them were not cast at all. The problem that fact presents to Mr. MCKINLEY is how to win them back next year, if possible, and in any case in 1900. The only solution of that problem that any sensible man can consider for a moment is the adoption by the Administration of a positive, definite, substantial policy of currency reform. For this Mr. GAGE stands. Mr. MCKINLEY may stand with him or he may desert him and fall.

As for the opposition to Mr. MCKINLEY'S policy of civil service reform, undoubtedly it is vigorous and spiteful among a certain class of Republicans. But two things are to be noted regarding these men. One is that they are bitter partisans and have not deserted their party in the late elections to go over to the opposing party, where they could expect nothing. Some of them probably staid at home on election day. Of course, their "work" was missed. But the second thing to note about them is that their number is insignificant compared to that of the disappointed office seekers. It was the patronage that Mr. MCKINLEY divided up, not that which he refrained from seizing, that counted against them.

The President must see that his election last year was due to the fact that he represented an honorable purpose entertained by honest men. He has faltered in this purpose, and has lost the confidence of the men who made his election possible. He can regain it only by a more courageous and faithful effort to carry out that purpose. His future is in his own hands. He will do better to turn from greedy and foolish advisers and consult his own sense and his conscience.

A NEW ARBITRATION TREATY.

The return of Mr. WILLIAM R. CREMER to the United States as the advocate of a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain may have a decided influence. Mr. CREMER'S especial mission on this occasion is as the representative of the working people of the United Kingdom. He is the bearer of a petition from 7,000 trades union officers, who, he reports, represent 2,750,000 workingmen.

If the working people of England are really in earnest in this matter, their influence will be strong with the very class whom Senators believe are opposed to a treaty. As a matter of fact, the feeling of American workingmen, so far as it has been expressed, has been very friendly to arbitration. Mr. POWDERLY, their former leader, the late Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. GOMPERS were all advocates of the treaty that was so nearly adopted in the Senate.

It is common to speak of arbitration as a lost cause, but it is very far from that. The change of a very few votes in the Senate would have secured the conclusion of the treaty of last session. These votes may be obtained either by the pressure of public opinion or by changes in the treaty, or by a combination of both. The Rev. CHARLES A. BERRY, who comes as the representative of a powerful organization of churches in Great Britain, is a valuable helper. Mr. MCKINLEY is strongly pledged to the principle of arbitration and earnestly desires to see his Administration distinguished by practical success in its application. He has much reason for confidence.

DINGLEY'S IDOLATRY.

In New York the contest turned entirely on the political control of Greater New York, and the Democratic Party won simply because the Republicans and Citizens' party were divided in the city and the divisions there affected the Republicans of the whole State.—NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.

Down in Maine the owls may be heard talking in that way all night long. Mr. DINGLEY has acquired their sublimated wisdom. Could anything be more owlish than the contention that the Republican loss of 338,000 from last year's vote was occasioned by the aloofness of PLATT'S Republicans and the Citizens' Union?

The true protectionist never admits that a tariff law can be so unpopular as to defeat the party that made it. Whether it be 45 per cent. or 59 per cent., the people must love it and worship its creators. The Republican slaughter that followed the McKinley act was attributed to ignorance and caprice. The makers of that law obstinately refused to see that the terrible polar rebuke of the Congressional elections of 1890 was meant for them. Mr. DINGLEY can imagine and adduce a hundred causes for Republican defeat in New York. He will never be convinced that his 59 per cent. deficit tariff is one of them.

Mr. DINGLEY is confident that his party and his tariff will have the support of the people in the Congressional elections next year and in the Presidential year 1900. The Republican tariff act of 1883 was followed by the election of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884. The McKinley act was followed by two tremendous Democratic victories in the Congressional elections of 1890 and 1892 and by the election of a Democratic President in the last mentioned year. In the last fourteen years there have been seven appeals to the people on National questions, and four times they have expressed their confidence in the Democratic Party. Mr. DINGLEY'S party was carried to victory by Democratic votes last year, and protection was not the issue.

The elections held last week unmistakably reflect the people's disapproval of the National policies of the Republican Party. Mr. DINGLEY attributes Republican defeats to local causes. He ignores political history and experience and hugs his all-sufficient, all-prevailing tin god of protection. The American people have long intended to smash that ugly idol, but other matters of urgency have hindered the complete execution of this design. When the opportunity comes even Mr. DINGLEY may be forced to admit that the blow was intended for his tin god.

IT HAS DONE US HARM.

The propositions which Senator WOLCOTT'S silver commission laid before the Governments of Great Britain and France must have done very great harm to the credit of this country and its industries.

European capital is withheld from American investments chiefly because of Europe's want of confidence in our currency. The revival of trade has of late promised good returns on our securities, but it is the safety of the principal not the rate of interest or dividend that is uppermost in the minds of English and German investors. So long as we continue seriously to discuss currency propositions that are not only no remedies but are infinitely worse than the present disease they will not buy our bonds and shares. They do not think them safe.

Just at the moment when the project of free-silver coinage seemed to be dying a natural death the annoying offer made to the British Government by Senator WOLCOTT was made public. It was a positive assurance that the United States was ready to open its mints to the free coinage of silver if Great Britain would open the Indian mints and induce the Bank of England to keep one-fifth of its metal reserve in silver. The American people had never authorized such an offer through Congress. They first heard of it through the President of the Bank of England. Asked if the offer was made by Executive authority, President MCKINLEY makes a most unsatisfactory reply. The whole matter is left in the dark.

But the European investor is not in the dark. He sees all too clearly that Senator WOLCOTT'S propositions must have been made on some sort of authority. That is enough to excite afresh his alarm as to American investments from which after the sound-money victory of last year he was slowly recovering.

It does not excite any alarm at home, but it does excite amazement and not a little indignation. The reactionary policy reflected in the offers of the Silver Commission has done us great harm. It retards the re-establishment of conditions of business prosperity.

CANADA AT WASHINGTON.

The official visit of the Premier of Canada to Washington, which is announced as imminent, is, we believe, quite unprecedented. It is, of course, common enough for Great Britain to name some representative colonist as her representative in a negotiation in which the colony is more directly interested than the mother country. There is no reason why this representative should not be the Premier of the colony, although we do not recall any instance in which such a choice has been made. But that the representative of a colony, without any credentials or authority from the Imperial Government, and even, as it seems, without any knowledge of his intentions on the part of that Government, should of his own motion betake himself to the capital of a foreign country to settle an international question—this is certainly contrary to all the traditions of imperial politics.

It is quite certain, however, whatever view may be taken of Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S act in Downing Street that he will be very welcome in Washington. The sealing controversy, in its latest phase, has been settled, so far as an agreement of the seal-breeding nations can settle it, by the convention signed yesterday at Washington by the representatives of Japan, Russia, and the United States. This agreement, however, needs to be ratified by the Senate in order to bind the United States, and can, of course, in any event bind only the parties to it. Nevertheless, it must have an important moral effect. Great Britain will assume a serious responsibility if she declines to assent to the regulations upon which all the seal-breeding nations agree as necessary to prevent the extermination of the seals. As her attitude heretofore has been taken at the instigation of Canada, it can readily be seen that Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S visit to Washington is the less likely to meet the approval of the British Foreign Office.

Of course the Premier of Canada cannot be officially recognized at Washington. He is merely an eminent British subject with some special information upon an international question which he desires to "talk over" with some eminent American citizens. The probability is that he will have something very pertinent and interesting to say, however irregular may be the way which he has chosen of saying it. His friendship to this country is well known, and it is not his fault that it has not been more substantially manifested. If he could have secured such commercial arrangements as he desired to secure with us he would not have needed to make application to England, and the German and Belgian treaties would not have been denounced. Sir WILFRID doubtless attached too much importance to the amazing declaration of the St. Louis platform of the twin-sisterhood of Protection and Reciprocity, and was saddened to find that, when translated into practical enactments by Mr. DINGLEY, it meant a savagely hostile attack upon our trade with Canada. But we may be well assured that he will discuss with intelligence and fairness whatever questions may arise during his sojourn at Washington.

The Republican ticket in New York, city and State, was defeated because there was a deliberately concerted and organized conspiracy among a faction of the Republican Party to defeat it.—The Sun.

That is what happens in every election. A majority or plurality of the voters deliberately plot and conspire to beat all other parties by electing their own candidates. That is what beat FOLGER in 1882, BLAINE in 1884, and SETH LOW, GEORGE, SANIAL, GLEASON, and TRACY last week. Usually the conspirators cloak their bloody design under some profession of public principle. This year the secret, dark, and midnight plotters who elected Judge PARKER set up the perfectly absurd and even laughable pretense that they had had more than they could stand of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, T. C. PLATT, and JOHN RAINES, and wanted to give the Republican Party a back seat.

Hearings by the joint special committee of Congress on the taxation of alcohol used in the arts will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city on the last three days of this week, and the clerk, Mr. BENJAMIN DURFEE, will be in attendance to-morrow to make arrangements as to these hearings. The subject is particularly important to this city, in which very large quantities of alcohol are used in various forms of manufactures. The efforts heretofore made to apply the principle of free alcohol for the arts, which no one seriously disputes, have been numerous, but futile. Probably the opinion of the business men interested, if they can unite as to a proper method which will protect the revenue on other forms of alcohol, would have great weight.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New York cabmen and truck drivers have taken pains in the last few days to give frequent and effective demonstration of their dislike for bicyclists. They have killed nobody outright, indeed, but they have put something like a dozen wheels beyond the possibility of repair, and have fractured and contused the riders thereof seriously enough to keep them off the streets for some time. Most of these riders, it has been noticed, were women. That fact, however, does not prove the cabmen and truck drivers of the metropolis to be mysogynists, but simply that they appreciate how much safer it is to run down a feminine bicyclist than one of the other sex. In case of arrest, the fine is the same, but male riders are often strong, always irascible, and extremely apt, when not absolutely disabled, to make immediate trouble for the driver who assaults them. A woman, on the other hand, can be crowded into the curb, or against a street car, which is really more satisfactory, and the chances are that she will do nothing except howl more or less melodiously. A wheel is ruined, anyway, and that is the main point, for after a rider has been through two or three of these experiences, he or she loses enthusiasm for this form of outdoor exercise. The drivers of horses are convinced that they own the streets, and evidently they are determined to maintain their rights. The law is against them, to be sure, but little things like three-dollar fines and single nights in station houses are gladly risked in the defense of a great principle.

—Now that practically all the war correspondents have united in denouncing the Greeks because of the miserable showing made against Turkey, The Saturday Review is in a perfect hysteria of glee because, even before the ridiculous tragedy began, it prophesied what the end would be, and declared that Hellenic courage was on a par with Hellenic honesty. Not content with saying "I told you so" to all the world in general, and to his journalistic rivals in particular, The Review's correspondent at Athens continues to search the Peninsula for illustrations of Greek cowardice and incompetency. Curiously enough, he excepts the royal family in all his diatribes, and confines his indignation to the native population. For this he has no words too severe. In his last letter, which is unusually bitter, apparently because the correspondent of The London Chronicle has dared to write a few lines of extenuation of Grecian failures, he insists that the whole race is beneath the reach of human sympathy. "Cowards, bearers of false witness, and liars," he asserts, "are common national types. To write of things as I saw them in Athens when an enemy was knocking at the gates of the country, and able-bodied men in thousands were straining every nerve to escape military service, is enough to turn one's ink to gall. Thousands changed their nationality rather than run the risk of war, many becoming Turkish subjects in preference to facing Turkish bullets. The officers were like the men, men like the officers. The very men who clamored most for war were those who thirsted least to fight, and now, when the campaign has ended in disaster, they speak, not of disgrace, but of treason." In all this and much more of the same tenor there is not a word about the Crown Prince. One might almost imagine that the Crown Prince had written the letter.

—Much talk has been started at Louisville among men interested in river navigation by the discovery that the dangers of the Ohio Falls, in the avoidance of which much money has been spent every year for nearly a century, were probably mere creations of the imagination. In all that time it has been considered necessary for every boat descending the falls to hire a special pilot who knew just where among the rushing waters every dangerous rock lay, ready to wreck any craft unfortunate enough to touch it. The Government improvements now going on have laid bare the bed of the river at this point, and to the surprise of the boat owners it is revealed that none of the rocks about which they have been so apprehensive exist. Competent engineers say that any barge or steamboat could have run the falls in perfect safety, with no other help than that of their regular crews. Did the special pilots know this fact all the time? They deny it with great emphasis, but dark suspicions are afloat in many minds, and at all events, the glory—and profits—of the falls pilots have departed forever.

PERSONAL.

—In explaining the popularity of the late Duchess of TECK, who certainly did not dazzle the people by her beauty or her wealth, or awe them by her intelligence, a writer in one of the London weeklies says that "she was, in fact, really good, in the half rough, half dignified way which Englishmen prefer to everything except an aristocratic gentleman." This description, despite the somewhat elliptical vagueness of its construction—an irritating characteristic of most journalistic writing by modern Britishers—is comprehensible enough. One might pretend, indeed, to be in doubt whether the implied comparison was between real goodness and aristocratic gentleness, or between different ways of manifesting the former, but of course that would be a mere quibble, since it is well known to be impossible for the Anglo-Saxon mind even to imagine anything whatever preferable to virtue. Whether the explanation is as true as it is intelligible is another matter. Possibly if the Duchess had not been a Duchess, her real goodness, however roughly dignified or however dignifiedly rough, would have attracted no great amount of attention. But this summing up of the portly old lady's character is amusing as well as interesting, because it illustrates the consciousness, ever present in British minds, of a need to halo certain national traits, much criticised by foreigners, by linking them closely with certain other traits whose merits those same foreigners have to confess. No other race on earth, perhaps, adopts the policy of trying to make "roughness"—which, of course, means bad manners—pass for a merit.

—Authors of "problem plays" do not necessarily take a deep personal interest in solving, off the stage, the enigmas which they exploit upon it, but M. BRIEUX, whose "Trois Filles" recently excited considerable discussion in Paris, presents what is at least a fine imitation of deep anxiety when he discusses for the benefit of interviewers the question that underlies his drama. As its title indicates, the play deals with the difficulty which French parents, unless rich, find in providing their daughters with husbands. M. BRIEUX says it must be distinctly understood that he does not attack marriage, which, he is kind enough to admit, is, though not perfect, the best means yet invented for assuring the dignity of the woman and the future of the child; but he solemnly warns his countrymen that unless they cease to give money so large a rôle to play in the arrangement of matches, and if French husbands do not become more kind and respectful to their wives than they are now, people will cease to marry at all. He holds up as the best available model the very system of independent betrothal which has long prevailed in English-speaking countries, a system, by the way, which is just now viewed with considerable disfavor by the more reflective as well as the more aristocratic classes in those countries where M. BRIEUX looks for hints. The great evil of all, he says, and really worse than the "dot" abomination, is the fact that so many French couples are practically strangers to each other until they are united. "How," he asks, "are they to know anything of each other, these two young people, who have only met ten times, and have had no opportunity of exchanging their ideas? In France the girl is isolated, and not courted, while the married woman receives all the attention. On the other side of the Channel it is just the opposite." M. BRIEUX thinks, in conclusion, that if this pre-nuptial barrier were removed there would be, in France, fewer cruel deceptions after marriage and fewer divorces, and he declares that if the necessary change is not effected marriages there will become rarer and rarer, until the day, not so remote, perhaps, as is believed, comes when the continued diminution of interest on capital and increasing competition in the labor market deal marriage its death-blow. This view of the matter is peculiar in that it shows the existence in France of an inclination to adopt theories now more or less discredited among those who have held, or at least practiced, them longest, and who, on their part, evidence a tendency, slight but yet noticeable, to resort to some of the devices which the French have found to work rather badly.

—There was never a clearer case, probably, than that against the man STEIGER, who killed a police officer while robbing a church. He was caught an instant after committing the crime, and has made no attempt to deny his guilt, and yet it is proving a long and difficult task to get a jury competent, under the law, to "try" him. Already 165 talesmen have been tested and found wanting, and still the jury box contains only nine men. Some day facts like these will be taken as hints to reform our system.

CURRENT NOTES.

John Breidenthal declined with regret an invitation to join other bankers at a banquet in Wichita, Kan., and closed his telegram with the injunction: "I caution you not to permit over-draughts."

* * *

The net debt of the City of Boston has increased $6,612,393 in the last ten months, and now amounts to $50,340,115. Money in the Municipal Treasury is scarce, nearly every department, it is reported, being in straitened circumstances.

* * *

The Wisconsin Historical Society is endeavoring to interest all the citizens of the State in the celebration next year of the State's semi-centennial. It advises the organization of local historical societies, the election of delegates to attend the general State celebration, and the holding of local celebrations in each county.

* * *

An express driver in Chicago, who was locked up overnight for driving his horse and delivery wagon in a funeral procession against the protestations of the mourners, pleaded in the morning that his horse once belonged to an undertaker, and he could not overcome in the brute the influence of old associations. He was discharged without fine.

* * *

The Exporters and Importers' Journal of this city has issued, under date of Nov. 6, a special edition, enlarged and illustrated, commemorative of the recent fourth annual convention in Detroit, Mich., of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers. It combines with it much general information pertaining to home and foriegn trade in its specialties.

* * *

Augustine Jones, LL. B., Principal of the Friends' School at Providence, R. I., has prepared a sketch of the life of Thomas Dudley, the founder of Cambridge, Mass., and the second Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and it will be published shortly. Dudley came to this country from England in the ship Arbella, together with John Winthrop and William Coddington. The latter became Governor of Rhode Island in 1630.

Imprecatory Psalms Vindicated.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

The imprecatory, or cursing, Psalms have given trouble to the theologians and great comfort to Col. Ingersoll. Common saints have skipped them and kept silent. The writer has questioned their inspiration, but the election has cleared away all mists of doubt and vindicated their inspiration. They were written for Thomas C. Platt.

I have been reading again the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm. It is all right.

"When he shall be judged, let him be condemned; let his prayer become sin. Let his days be few, let another take his office. * * * Let the extortioner catch all that he hath and let strangers spoil his labor. * * * Set thou a wicked man over him; let Satan [Croker?] stand at his right hand."

And the humiliated city, abased and betrayed, cries out, (still in the language of the Psalm:) "I am become a reproach; they that look upon me shake their heads. * * * My heart is wounded within me; I am gone like the shadow when it declineth; I am tossed up and down as the locust."

Let no one question the divinity of the Old Book. Let every man who voted for Seth Low read the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm and renew his allegiance to the Bible and to the next battle for good government in Greater New York.

A CONNECTICUT MAN.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 4, 1897.

EFFECT OF ALTITUDE ON MAN.

Explanation of the Restorative Effect of Mountain Air.

Letter in The London Standard.

An interesting summary is given in Nature of a French book by Dr. Paul Regnard on the "Effect of Altitude on Man." Many of us have ascertained by experience that, when we feel "used up" after a long period of hard work, we recover tone most quickly by seeking some quiet mountain resort, at a few thousand feet above sea level. In the Alps, the most suitable spots, as every one knows, are found from about 4,000 to 7,000 feet. Below the one the midday heat is apt to be too great, above the other the temperature is often too low for comfort. In such a place the air from the first has an exhilarating effect, and, after inhaling it for a few days, vigor returns, and life becomes an enjoyment. Dr. Regnard tells us why this occurs.

The first experiment—and this was only made in a very general way—was about the middle of the present century. A Swiss Protestant clergyman, Kraenbuhl by name, had been struck by the marked difference between the children from the mountains and those of certain schools in Berne and Zurich. The former were sturdy and ruddy, the latter weakly and anaemic. He arranged for some of these—organizing a "children's country holiday" on a protracted scale—to live at Beatenberg. This, now becoming well known as a health resort, is a mountain village, on the north side of the lake of Thun, nearly 4,000 feet above sea level. The effect was marked—in a few months the children had greatly improved in health. Dr. Guggenbuhl's hospital for Cretins on the Abendberg, near Interlaken, produced similar results. It was discovered some years ago, by Paul Bert, that the blood of animals living at high altitudes absorbed more oxygen than did that of similar animals at a lower level.

It was next found that this blood was richer in the coloring matter (haemoglobin.) The third step was to discover that not only was the latter increased, but also the number of red corpuscles in the blood was still more augmented. This was further corroborated by the observation that when animals descended from a higher to live at a lower altitude, the number of red corpuscles in their blood decreased. Direct experiments also showed that these corpuscles notably diminished in number in an atmosphere which was abnormally rich in oxygen. Now, the blood absorbs oxygen in the lungs, and transfers it to the tissues of the body. This is done by the red corpuscles through the agency of the haemoglobin. Hence, the more corpuscles, the more thoroughly the carrying work is done.

So the mountain air has the following effect: Suppose a weakly, or even a consumptive, patient goes up into the mountains. His badly nourished condition renders his tissues an easy prey to the microbes which have contrived to effect a lodgment under the insanitary conditions of his previous life. But when he breathes an air less richly supplied with oxygen, his blood is not able to absorb enough for its requirements; a "reaction" is set up; new corpuscles are formed, which gradually acquire the normal amount of haemoglobin, and thus a host of recruits is added to the pigmy carriers, the work of transference of oxygen is much more effectively performed, and the result is the better nutrition of the body. It resists the assaults of the destructive microbes; they no longer increase and multiply, but dwindle—perhaps are slaughtered (for such things do occur) by the army of defense. When the patient descends to a lower altitude the red corpuscles decrease in number, but the good effects remain, and the quality of the blood is now much more satisfactory than it was before the visit to the health resort.

Mountain sickness, also, is connected with the quantity of oxygen. This is due to asphyxia of the tissues, which are unable to obtain a sufficient supply, (at a time, owing to muscular exertion, it is most needed,) in consequence of the diminution in amount of that element at considerable altitudes. This malady, no doubt, often comes from want of proper training, but even the most experienced climbers have felt it at great elevations. At the top of Mont Blanc almost half the atmosphere by weight lies below our feet, which, of course, implies a greatly-diminished supply of oxygen. Mr. Whymper and his guides suffered severely when encamped at about 16,000 feet in the Andes, and Sir Martin Conway found in the Karakoram Himalayas the effect was always perceptible at this height, while at about 20,000 feet the lassitude and difficulty of breathing became painful. Thus, of oxygen, like of many other good things, one may have too much, as was already well known, but one may also have too little. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ALPENSTOCK.

The Sugar Markets Future.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Economiste Français has an interesting article by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in which that eminent political economist states that the constantly increasing production of sugar and the fall in price resulting therefrom must inevitably bring about the ruin of an industry upheld solely by a dangerous system of protection. Although Cuba produced in 1896-7 only 200,000 tons against 1,100,000 tons in 1893-4, the world's production last year reached the stupendous total of 7,204,000 tons, of which 2,432,000 tons were cane and 4,772,000 tons beet sugar. The selling price of the latter is down to 8s. 6d. per hundredweight, (less than that of wheat,) and the probability is that values will fall still further, in view of the enormous beet crop just raised under exceptionally favorable weather circumstances. The Magdeburg estimates published in a recent number of The Pall Mall Gazette, giving a total of 3,363,000 tons, against 3,451,000 last year, do not include Russia, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden, all of which countries are making rapid strides in the production of beet sugar. What, asks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, will become of the market when Cuba is pacified, as she will be some day? L'Engrais, the organ of the French sugar and fertilizer manufacturers, says in its last issue: "All far-seeing persons are of opinion that refiners will have to curtail their purchases of sugar beet unless they wish to swamp the world's markets and cause a fresh slump in prices. As beet culture consumes two-thirds of the quantity of nitrate of soda produced, it is evident that a decrease in the area of cultivation spells a curtailment of the use of nitrate." The sugar bounties have much to answer for beyond the ruin of the West Indies.

NUGGETS.

Accepted.

Cholly—Would you like to own a little donkey, Miss Geraldine?

Miss Geraldine—Oh! Cholly, this is so unexpected. Yes!—Philadelphia Call.

The Trust.

"Bird, the tobacconist, says the trust drove him out of business."

"Yes, pretty much all his assets consisted of book accounts."—Chicago Journal.

The Picture.

"The drawing of this picture is something unusual," said the connoisseur.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrex. "My husband says it's the only thing he won in a charity bazaar in all his life."—Washington Star.

Different Points of View.

"An old bachelor," said the sweet girl, "is a man who confesses that he does not think he is smart enough to take care of any one but himself."

"To my mind," said the mean man, "he shows that he is too smart to take care of any one but himself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Didn't Forgive the Interruption.

"It's a shame," said Mr. Faraway, as he borrowed a lead pencil from his wife, "that people have so little compunction about wasting a man's time."

"What is the matter?"

"A man has just insisted on interrupting me in the midst of a game of chess in order to pay some money he owed."—Washington Star.

THE HARTFORD'S FIGUREHEAD.

From the Hartford Courant.

Child of the forest and child of the sea,
The winds and the billows have wrestled with thee;
But the winds and the billows have striven in vain,
Triumphant thy march o'er the storm-tossed main.
Though fury of tempest had riven the sail,
And quivered the mast in the terrible gale,
And the banner above thee was dank with the spray,
Undaunted thou heldest thy perilous way;
Leader of ships, as a chieftain his clan,
In storm or in battle thy place in the van.

Many lands hast thou seen, many seas hast thou crossed,
Now moving at will, now driven and tossed;
Thine eye has looked down on th' unruffled sea,
When silent and still as cloudland may be,
And seen, mirrored deep in its motionless breast,
The gleam of the East and the gold of the West;
And thou hast looked down on the foam-flecked sea,
As one looks on the daisies spread white o'er the lea;
And the waves hast thou seen in the hurricane's path,
Leaping like wolves in the fineness of wrath.

Were opened thy lips, what tales could they tell,
The roar of the cannon, the hiss of the shell,
The stealthy torpedo, the foundering wreck,
The wide-gaping wounds, the blood-streaming deck.
Smoke flashing with fire, sails blackened and torn,
The man at the masthead, to victory borne;
What horror of battle thy lips could reveal
When ships lay a-dying in Bay of Mobile!

Now rest thee in peace, thy voyagings o'er,
The winds and the billows shall know thee no more.
A new mission hast thou; thou tellest the youth
Of firmness of purpose, of courage, of truth,
Of deeds of high daring which never grew old,
Of banners with Liberty writ in each fold,
Of warriors whose life-blood reddened the sea,
That the land of their love be the land of the free.

Mute witness of deeds that ever will live
Like stars in our annals, to thee will we give
The honor that's due to the noble and brave,
Sailors no more on life's treacherous wave;
To them we give honor, a symbol art thou,
And therefore we crown thee, with wreaths deck thy brow.
Ascend to thy place; thy presence shall keep
The memory bright of the heroes who sleep.

AMNESTY FOR INSURGENTS

Spanish Cabinet Council Approves a Liberal Measure for Cuba and the Philippines.

AUTONOMISTS ACCEPT OFFICE

Leaders of the Cuban Home-Rule Party Assume Provincial Governorships on the Nomination of Marshal Blanco.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The Cabinet Council has approved the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government denies that the action to be taken with regard to the remarks made by Lieut. Gen. Weyler to the deputations that waited upon him shortly before he left Havana is the result of any suggestion on the subject received from Washington. No communication has been received from the American Government on that matter.

The Government has received a cable message from the Autonomist leaders in Cuba accepting on behalf of the party the appointments tendered representative Autonomists on the nomination of Marshal Blanco, among them the Provincial Governorships, which have been assigned as follows: Province of Havana—Señor José Bruzon; Pinar del Rio—Señor Marcos Garcia; Puerto Principe—Señor Rafael Vasallo; Santiago de Cuba—Señor Enrique Capriles. Señor Francisco de Armas, a Reformist, has been appointed Governor of Matanzas Province.

El Liberal, referring to "mysterious threats made in New York by people interested in Separatist affairs," and to the "revelation of gigantic immoral speculation," says:

"No doubt anxiety has been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours. It is known that the Cuban Revolutionary Committee is trying to place war bonds among filibusters, offering ridiculous and imaginary guarantees. The committee proposes also to stamp dollar pieces 'redeemable when the Spanish troops have evacuated Cuba.' We have done everything to assure peace in Cuba, and have thereby acquired the good will of Europe and international rights. Therefore, we should not tolerate offensive interference; and we can meet tranquilly any complications arising out of such interference. We do not believe the United States Government will associate itself with those adventurers; but even should this happen we must not deviate from the line of conduct that honor and duty dictate."

The Senators and Deputies of the old Spanish-Cuban party met yesterday and renewed their protest against any scheme of home rule for Cuba.

According to a cable message from Havana, the court-martial to-morrow will try only such members of the crew of the Competitor as are American citizens.

A BRITISH CONSUL TALKS.

Is Fresh from Barcelona and Says Feeling There Is Bitter Against This Country.

Capt. William Wyndhan, who has been transferred from the post of British Consul at Barcelona, Spain, to be Consul at Chicago, arrived here yesterday in the French Line steamship La Bretagne. He will spend a week with relatives in Philadelphia before proceeding West.

Capt. Wyndhan consented to be interviewed. He said: "The feeling in Spain against the United States is one of quiet bitterness. There have been no demonstrations against the United States in Barcelona and thereabout within the last year, and the Spanish Government is taking care that there shall be none, but the bitterness is very marked.

"Before the war broke out in Cuba, Barcelona, one of the great manufacturing centres of Spain, prospered chiefly on its trade with that island and Manila. The war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands has cut off this trade. Only one-third of the men hitherto employed in her factories are now working, and those on reduced time. All over the manufacturing centres of Spain there is similar commercial prostration.

"The Spanish can't understand why the United States, a friendly nation, should allow so many filibustering expeditions to get away safely to Cuba. That fact makes them additionally bitter.

"When I left Spain there were no symptoms of anger against the late Minister of the United States to that country, Hannis Taylor. There was rather, I should say, a feeling of indifference. The Spanish are too much absorbed in what Gen. Woodford, your new Minister, might say and do.

"I heard no talk there of war with the United States. Spain hasn't the money to wage such a war. As for the reported prospective uprising of the Carlists I don't think there is much danger of that now. The Carlists would not stand much chance as things are governed in Spain now."

CUBAN WAR SCARE UNFOUNDED.

Secretary Long Says Foreign Relations Are Peaceful and the Navy Has Nothing to Do.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Long said to-day: "There is absolutely no foundation for this Cuban war scare. There has not been a meeting of the Cabinet for two months when the forecast, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, was so pacifactory.

"The prospect for the navy is so quiescent that the Captain of our biggest ship has been ordered to Washington and is sitting upon a board to prepare a bill for a reorganization of the personnel of the Naval Reserve. The rest of the big ships are now undergoing their Winter repairs."

MEETING OF THE REICHSTAG.

Naval Bill and Military Reform Measure to be Introduced.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Reichstag will meet on Nov. 30. It is understood that, in addition to the budget, a naval bill and a measure for the reform of military procedure, both of which have been under Ministerial consideration for some time past, will be introduced as soon as the session opens.

The Military bill, as drafted, proposes to establish public and oral procedure within certain limits and involves a renunciation of the right of the Emperor to confirm or cancel the verdicts of military courts. Both concessions are of the highest importance.

The Minister of Commerce intends to reduce all freights on sugar destined for exportation.

THE CARRE-SERVANINES DUEL.

Vaudeville Manager Scratched by the Editor on the Arm.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A duel was fought between M. Albert Carre, manager of the Theatre du Vaudeville, and M. Servanines, editor of The Paris. The former received a scratch on the arm.

The encounter grew out of an article published in The Paris containing allusions to the private affairs of M. Carre, which he regarded as insulting.

Serious Affray in Vienna.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—While a number of students and officers were lounging in a local coffee house last night a dispute arose, which culminated in a serious affray. Three of the students and a waiter were badly wounded. The police have begun a thorough investigation into the cause of the difficulty.

Floating Dry Dock for Havana.

HAVANA Nov. 7.—The long-expected floating dry dock, built in England, and spacious enough to accommodate large ironclads, arrived here to-day. It crossed the Atlantic without damage.

Steamer St. Cuthbert Ashore.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Flushing says that the British steamer St. Cuthbert, Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, is ashore at Paardemarkt Wielingen.

INDIAN REVOLT SUBSIDING.

The Orakzais Sue for Peace, but the Afridis Give No Sign of Yielding.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.—Official dispatches from Maidan, in the Maidan Valley, where the British column under Sir William Lockhart is encamped, say that a large deputation of the Orakzais has entered the camp to treat for peace, but that as yet the Afridis give no sign of yielding.

Meanwhile the tribesmen cut the telegraph, wires nightly, persistently harass the expedition, fire at long range on every baggage convoy crossing Arhanga Pass, and attack every foraging party. One of the latter narrowly escaped massacre.

Several men have been killed or wounded in these desultory encounters. Among the killed was Lieut. Giffard of the Northamptonshire Regiment. Lieut Sullivan of the Sikhs was badly wounded.

SOME NEW TRAPS ON VIEW.

The Brisk Autumn Weather Brings Out a Fine Array of Stylish Vehicles.

At no season of the year is riding or driving in Central Park, and on the roads and drives above it, more delightful than now. There is a tinge of approaching Winter in the air, just sharp enough to send the blood a-tingling through one's veins, but not enough to make a brisk canter or a quick spurt uncomfortable.

The first of the November frosts have added charm to the foliage, and the roads and drives are in excellent condition. Yesterday was an ideal day for such recreation, and from the number of stylishly equipped traps as well as plainer vehicles seen it would seem that every one in the city who owned or could borrow a horse and vehicle had joined in the big procession.

The sidewalks on upper Seventh Avenue and the paths along the Riverside Drive were lined all afternoon with pedestrians anxious to get a glimpse, in the whirling column of some of the traps the leading carriage builders have been working on during the past month or two for exhibition at the Horse Show next week.

One of the most stylish of the new vehicles seen was a tilbury cart, in which Willie Doerr and one of his friends sat. The cart is a trifle higher than the ordinary trap of this sort, and much wider. The seat is placed slightly forward and altogether the trap has a unique appearance.

Frank Work, the veteran, of course was out, in the morning when the eastern drive of the Park was comparatively clear, with a cross-matched pair, and again in the afternoon with a blood bay mare to a road wagon. John Quinn, the "Sycamore of Harlem," drove a pair of dashing bays, and made at least three circuits of the Park before he went up Seventh Avenue. Henry Zahn drove up Riverside Drive with his father behind a new bay and gray team, and Magistrate Job Hedges was out with a friend in a runabout. Frank P. Murtha drove his friend Herman Greene up as far as Morris Heights, and Daniel Tobin rode behind his high-stepping cob, The Kid.

REPENTANT CHICAGO THIEF.

Conscience Pricked in a Prayer Meeting—Returns Stolen Money.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Thomas McMasters arose in the meeting of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union in Willard Hall to-night and said he was the son of the Rev. Mr. McMasters of Los Angeles. He had turned out bad in spite of excellent home teaching. He had spent twelve years of his life in various prisons.

After fasting for two days he picked a man's pocket of $150 in this city a few days ago.

Then he drifted into one of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union meetings, and was so impressed that he rushed into the street, found the man whose pocket he had picked, and returned every dollar of the stolen money.

THE LATTIMER RIOT.

Capt. Paxton Praises the Work of the Pennsylvania Troops.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7.—Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., has forwarded to the Secretary of War a report of the operations of the Third Brigade and Philadelphia City Troop in the Hazleton region, following the killing of strikers at Lattimer by Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The Captain is attached to the headquarters of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and spent three weeks at Hazleton with Gen. Gobin, by direction of Gov. Hastings.

The report says that the mobilization and concentration of the troops excelled in speed, accuracy, and completeness any similar performance on record in any State in the Union. The camps of all the organizations were notable for their thorough police, the accurate alignment of the tents, and for compliance generally with the army regulations for castrametation.

Capt. Paxton reports that the duties of the brigade during this service were performed in a strictly military manner in all respects. The conduct of the troops at all times was excellent. The strikers soon realized that there was no personal animosity against them, and that the real purpose of the presence of the troops was simply to maintain law and order. Such troops, the Captain says, they could not fail to respect.

OPIUM SMOKERS ARRESTED.

Thirty-seven Chinamen Caught in a Brooklyn Fan-Tan Place.

The Brooklyn police, after weeks of detective work, captured thirty-seven Ghinese opium smokers last night in the rear of the Oriental store run by the Kwang Wah Sing Company, at 174 Fulton Street.

The place has the appearance of an innocent grocery and merchandise store, but the police say it was only a blind to shield an opium joint and fan-tan layout.

At about 8 o'clock, a force of detectives on guard saw about twenty Chinamen leave the place. Capt. Reynolds secured a ladder and effected an entrance to the great discomfiture of the roomful of Celestials. He found the place was fitted up with lounges and stalls and regular layouts for smoking opium.

The prisoners were taken to the Adams Street Police Station. They will be arranged in court this morning.

BRIDE WOULD CHANGE FAITH.

Father of Clara Mayer Makes Complaint Against Her Husband.

A case will be heard in the Chancery Court in Jersey City to-day in which the central figure is a young bride, Clara, the daughter of Jacob Mayer, a well-to-do merchant of Phoenixville, Penn. She eloped Oct. 17 with John Damanovitz, a young Hungarian of Bayonne, N. J., and the couple have lived there ever since their marriage.

Mayer traced his daughter to Bayonne and caused the arrest of Damanovitz, charging him with the abduction of the girl, whose age, he declares, is but fourteen years.

Damanovitz gave bail before Recorder Lazarus and returned to his young wife, who had made arrangements to change her Jewish faith for that of her husband, who is a Greek Catholic. Yesterday was set for her reception into the Greek Church of Bayonne.

Hearing of this Mayer employed a lawyer to throw legal obstacles in the way of the ceremony. Chancellor McGill, when applied to, told the lawyer he could make no order concerning the religious rite. He granted a writ of habeas corpus, however, directing Damanovitz to produce the young woman in Chancery Chambers this morning. This created great excitement among the several hundred Greek Catholics in Bayonne. They collected $1,000 for Damanovitz's defense and retained lawyers.

Counselor Goldenhorn notified Lawyer Penny yesterday that if a ceremony by which Mayer's daughter renounced the religion of her fathers was performed, the parties responsible for it would be liable for contempt of court for changing the young woman's status after the Chancellor's habeas corpus order. On the advice of Damanovitz's lawyers the public change of faith was postponed.

Double Tragedy in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 7.—Ralph VanHorn, a farmer living near Unadilla, last night shot and killed his five-year-old son and then committed suicide. VanHorn was deranged. He had sued his father-in-law for alleged slander and was beaten in the trial on Saturday.

WOMEN FORTUNE HUNTERS

Half a Hundred, Eager and Hopeful, About to Set Sail for the Alaskan Eldorado.

LEAVE ON CITY OF COLUMBIA

One Represents a Syndicate of New York Women, Who Have Invested All Their Savings—Boston Lady Takes Books.

An informal reception was held yesterday afternoon aboard the steamship City of Columbia at the foot of East Ninth Street. The ship will take a large party of adventurers to the Alaskan gold fields, and the reception was for the purpose of giving the 300 passengers, already booked, a chance to become friends and inspect their quarters. The expedition will start shortly, and the majority of those who will make the trip around the Horn, along the Pacific coast, and then up the Yukon to Dawson City have already sent their provisions and outfits aboard.

The City of Columbia will be commanded by Capt. E. C. Baker, who expects to land the party safely at St. Michael in the month of May and to transfer all his passengers to two river boats on which they will continue the trip to Dawson City.

There was considerable animation aboard the vessel yesterday. The men discussed their prospects enthusiastically on deck, and the women—there were about fifty—gathered in cabins and staterooms to compare notes. Mrs. H. S. Gould, a widow, who lives at 250 West Twenty-second Street, was the centre figure of one of the groups. She is heading a syndicate of New York women who have invested all their savings in the venture, it is said. Mrs. Gould proposes to acquire and work a claim in conjunction, if possible, with a general store. Accompanying her are about forty women—widows, spinsters, both old and young, and a few wives who will leave their husbands at home to keep house.

The party comprises a few delegates from Boston, one of whom takes with her the nucleus of a circulating library. Her volumes range in interest and importance from a copy of Browning's poems to the dime novel. It will be a costly matter to join the Boston lady's circle of intellect, but she argues that the miners will have to join, for it will eventually be the only fad in the Klondike.

Two trained nurses will leave their comfortable berths in the Brooklyn Hospital to brave the hardships and dangers of the diggings. They will be accompanied by a physician, and together will open a hospital.

Another party of adventurous women will leave on the City of Columbia with the intention of opening and furnishing a store, which will be stocked with everything from a shirt to an embroidered tobacco pouch. They expect to do a rushing business, and their only regret is that the streets of Dawson City are not macadamized, for they will have to leave their bicycles behind them.

The other women in the party will prospect claims; they have their heavy clothing packed in their Saratogas, and each expressed herself yesterday as being determined to stay in Alaska until she had made her fortune.

There will be an assayer aboard the ship, who will divide the passengers into classes and teach them how to avoid the many brick games and other swindles alleged to have already been introduced into Alaska.

Among the parties of men is one headed by George Mallet, a manufacturer of Westchester, N. Y. Six of his friends go with him. They have a steam launch stowed away, which will be used to explore the tributaries of the Yukon, and when the claims have been located the engines will be used in delving for gold.

W. S. Prioleau, a young scion of the South Carolina family of that historic name, is among the passengers. He is accompanied by Charles Bean of 1,286 Broadway, and the two are prepared for adventures of any kind. La Adane, the son of Jerome Adams, a wealthy business man of this city, proposes to stay in Alaska two years.

The City of Columbia will carry 1,400 tons of coal, which is expected to last until San Francisco is reached. Stops will be made at all the big ports on the way.

WOMAN EXPLORER'S LECTURE.

Miss Esther Lyons Recounts Her Experiences in the Klondike Region.

A small but appreciative audience listened to a lecture delivered last night at the Academy of Music by Miss Esther Lyons, who in 1894 and 1895 with Mr. and Mrs. Veazie Wilson made a complete tour of the Klondike regions and the interior of Alaska, from Juneau, by way of Yukon, to St. Michael, and back to Sitka. She presented a number of stereopticon views illustrative of Alaska as it appears to the tourist, both in Summer and Winter, and a series of photographs taken by Mr. Wilson, showing the different stages of the trip.

In concise and lucid form she described the perils and pleasures of the journey, incidentally giving many hints to prospective gold seekers on the ways and means of reaching the gold fields. She explained what was needed in the shape of clothing and provisions, and made a particular point of setting right what she said were gross exaggerations of the dangers of the road to Dawson City.

She predicted that in the coming Spring at least 10,000 persons would go to the Klondike country, and declared that there would be room for all, as the region is only partially explored, and presents unlimited possibilities.

$20,000 Gold from Cook's Inlet.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 7. — The schooner M. M. Morrill, (N. V. Johnson,) has arrived here from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with nine passengers and about $20,000 in gold. Half of this amount is the property of the United States Mercantile Company. The other half is distributed between A. Williamson of California and Mrs. Ellis and L. F. Arthur of Oregon, who have claims on California Creek, a tributary of Twentymile Creek.

A WHALING SHIP IN DANGER.

Three of the Crew Try to Burn the Vessel So as to Escape and Go to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The whaling bark John N. Winthrop, Capt. Macomb, arrived to-day from Bering Sea. She reports a catch of several whales, which yielded 10,300 pounds of bone and 900 barrels of oil.

Early in July the Winthrop spoke the whaler Gayhold and for the first time heard of the Klondike gold discoveries. The crew became greatly excited, and three of the sailors, J. A. Krueger, O. W. Digman, and H. J. Jones, formed a plan to destroy the vessel and make their way to the Alaskan coast with a view of ultimately reaching the gold fields.

The men stole tar and turpentine from the ship's stores, and with other inflammable material, started a fire in the forehold Fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The three conspirators were at once put in irons. Digman made a written confession stating that Krueger was the originator of the plot and that he desired to blow up the bark with powder taken from the whaling bombs. During the rest of the voyage Krueger was kept in close confinement, but Digman and Jones were allowed partial freedom.

The Winthrop brought no news of the ice bound whaling fleet.

DREDGING A RIVER FOR GOLD.

Chicago Capitalists Strike a Bonanza in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 7.—The Chicago capitalists who invested money in the plants for the extraction of gold from the bed of Grasshopper Creek are now receiving their reward. Three dredges have been in operation all Summer, and the returns have been so satisfactory that a London company has been formed to prosecute the same line of work, and is now placing the necessary machinery.

The Chicago company began work over four years ago on the river bed, but was unsuccessful until the idea of a steam dredge was conceived. The idea was laughted at by every one. It was from thirty to fifty feet to bed rock, the river bed was filled with boulders, and it was considered an impossibility to devise any kind of machinery that would handle the gravel. After a number of experiments, however, the difficulties were overcome and the success of the enterprise was assured.

The Gold Dredge Company now has a veritable Klondike of its own at Bannock. It has two of these dredges in operation, built at a cost of $40,000 each, and manned by about twenty-five men. The dredges are inexpensive to operate, the cost being not far from $100 per day. The boats handle from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic yards of gravel daily, which will average about 40 cents' worth of gold to the yard. As high as $2,000 worth of gold frequently has been extracted in a single day.

THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

First of the Series at the Metropolitan Opera House.

There will be orchestral concerts with all sorts and conditions of soloists, and plenty of them, on all the Sunday nights of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The first of them was given last night, and owing to the presence of Mme. Marcella Sembrich as one of the singers the house was crowded, and there were applause and bravos sufficient to have created half a dozen immense successes at an ordinary Italian opera house. The other solosists were William Lavin, tenor, and Max Karger, a young violinist, who made his début, playing the first movement of Tschaikowsky's concerto.

Mr. Karger's manager did well to secure him an engagement at a Sunday night concert, where he was sure of applause. The young gentleman displayed a tone of no great power, and of less purity, and his technics did not possess that degree of finish which New Yorkers expect from violinists without genius. An Ysaye may be permitted to smear a passage into unintelligibility, but that sort of thing is not allowable in a Karger. The young man has taste and talent, however, and may develop into a fine artist.

Mme. Sembrich sang arias from "Le Nozzi di Figaro" and "Il Flauto Magico" as her first selections, and her brilliant staccati in the second aria, as usual, brought down the house, and she had to add to the programme Förster's "Ich liebe dich." But her delivery of the "Figaro" number was worthy of special note. It was as pure a piece of perfect legato singing as one could hope to hear in these days. Later she sang "Ernani involami," and in response to many recalls gave "Ah non giunge" most brilliantly. Her final number was Arditi's "Parla." The orchestra, conducted by Anton Seidl, played several numbers. The most enjoyable was an arrangement from Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel," which was given with high finish.

MUSIC AT THE ASCHENBROEDEL.

The First Matinee of the Sixth Season Given Yesterday.

The first for the sixth season of the delightful series of concerts of chamber music at the Aschenbroedel was given yesterday afternoon. It would be difficult to overstate the debt which the lovers of music who are privileged to attend these concerts owe to Mr. Sam Franko for his zealous and unselfish labors in arranging and directing them. It is their distinction that one is sure at the Aschenbroedel not only of first-rate performances, but of hearing what one cannot be sure of hearing elsewhere, most of the works performed being beyond the compass of the string quartet, to which, as a rule, chamber music is restricted.

Mendelssohn's quintet in B major and Spohr's double quartet in E minor (the third of the four he wrote) were the instrumental numbers. The Mendelssohn quintet, which has been revived and revived by Joachim, is worthy of a more frequent hearing than it now receives, having suffered from the indiscriminate neglect which has succeeded the indiscriminate currency of its author's works. In form and treatment it is as educated and knowing as Mendelssohn is almost sure to be, and the absence of emphasis and "bite" is not too strongly felt. The first movement is laboured and mechanical, but the two middle movements ("Andante Scherzando" and "Adagio e Lento") are extremely pretty and graceful.

The work was very well played, but it was pretty effectually effaced, in presentation as well as in composition, by a triumphant performance of Spohr's really noble work. The cloying sweetness which we associate with his music is by no means the most characteristic quality of this octet, or rather of this double quartet, for it is named advisedly. The two quartets preserve their respective individualities, and are in great part treated antiphonally, with a novel and powerful effect. In the significance of the themes and the mastery with which they are handled, the work is of a symphonic largeness, and yet the part of the first violin is a concerto in its conspicuousness and in the demands it makes upon the performer. Mr. Franko's playing of it was admirable, and the ensemble was marked by great spirit, precision, and finish. Every movement was heartily applauded, and the beautiful andante was redemanded, though without avail. It was one of the most interesting and memorable performances that have been given at the Aschenbroedel.

In the interval between the instrumental numbers, Miss Hirsch sang expressively four pretty little lieder by Mr. L. V. Saar, who played the accompaniments.

WILSON MAY TAKE "LA POUPEE"

Offer of the Opera Made to Him by Hammerstein May Be Favorably Considered by the Comedian.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Oscar Hammerstein had a prolonged conference to-day with Francis Wilson, the comedian, at the latter's home, in Residence Park. Mr. Wilson subsequently announced that Mr. Hammerstein had offered him the opera La Poupée, but that no definite conclusion had been arrived at.

"Mr. Hammerstein," said Mr. Wilson, "is anxious that I should take the opera. I am very favorably impressed with it and with the offer Mr. Hammerstein made me, and I regret that prior arrangements preclude me from taking the matter up at once.

"The opera as presented was very poorly cast. We went over it together and found many places in which it might be vastly improved. A competent cast, too, was practically fitted to it. I think the piece would just suit me. While nothing definite has been done I have not decided not to take the opera, and it is possible that in the near future arrangements may be made that will enable me to produce it."

YSAYE AND PUGNO ARRIVE.

Eugene Ysaye and Raoul Pugno arrived on the French steamer La Bretagne yesterday morning. This is Ysaye's second visit to this country, and Pugno's first. They are both under the management of R. E. Johnston & Co. They are stopping at the Brevoort House.

M. Pugno is a tall, powerfully built man, with clean-cut features and a heavy, brown beard. His reputation as a pianist and composer reached this country long ago.

Ysaye will play with the Philharmonic Society on the 12th and 13th, at the Astoria on the 17th and 18th, and at the Freundschaft Club on the 20th. Pugno will play at the Astoria on the 17th and 18th, and on the 20th at the Freundschaft Club. He will appear with Damrosch on the 24th at Carnegie Hall, and with the Philharmonic Society on the 28th.

MARGARET MATHER SUED.

Margaret Mather's company closed a week's engagement at the Jersey City Academy of Music on Saturday night. Two attachments were placed on the company's effects during the day. The first was obtained by Thomas Coleman, leading man, who demanded his week's salary, $100, or a guarantee, before going on for the matinée. This was refused, and he attached the company's effects for $1,500 on account. Owing to Mr. Coleman's absence, two scenes were omitted from the play, which was "Cymbeline."

In the evening, while "Romeo and Juliet" was being played, H. P. Soulier, manager of the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, placed an attachment of $1,500 on Miss Mather's property for breach of contract.

The company was billed to play at the Lyric Theatre to-night and Tuesday, but R. C. Whitney, Miss Mather's manager, notified Mr. Soulier that she would not play in Hoboken. Mr. Whitney gave a bond in each case, and the company went to Philadelphia.

A New American Tenor.

Damrosch and Ellis have secured as a member of their opera company Ellison Von Hoosen, an American tenor. He will in all probability appear in light operas, such as "The Bohemian Girl," with Melba in the title rôle; "Faust," and "Rigoletto." The new singer has a light tenor voice, and is little known here, never having been heard in opera in this country.

A CURRENCY REFORM PLAN

Submitted to the Monetary Commission by John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia.

ONE KIND OF PAPER MONEY

National Bank Notes to be Substituted for All the Outstanding Currency Obligations of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Monetary Commission has received from John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia a suggestion for the reform of the banking and currency systems of the country. The commission has given careful attention to Mr. Bullitt's plan partly because it has been indorsed by financiers whose judgments are entitled to weight.

The scheme provides:

1.—That all the present outstanding currency obligations of the Government, amounting to about $800,000,000, shall be taken up and canceled.

2.—That there shall be but one kind of note circulation—this to be issued by the National banks. These notes should be payable in gold when demanded at the counter of the bank of issue, or at such reserve bank as may be selected by the bank of issue, with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, for the purpose of such redemption.

3.—The issue of the new bank notes to be made from time to time as the currency obligations of the Government now outstanding are retired, so as to avoid producing either contraction, on the one hand, or expansion on the other, of the amount of currency actually in circulation.

4.—The normal requirements of business are assumed to be $1,000,000,000. The bank capital is assumed to be $800,000,000 (in point of fact it is about $647,000,000,) and each bank should therefore issue one and two-thirds of notes for one of its capital.

Security for the Notes.

5.—These notes should be secured by a deposit in the United States Treasury of 15 per cent. of note issue in gold, by 15 per cent. reserve in gold in vaults of banks, by a first lien upon all assets of bank issuing them, by right of United States Government to assess all banks when needed to make good any notes of defaulting banks so much as may be required for that purpose, and the Government should agree to redeem these notes in gold after default by the bank issuing them.

6.—A tax should be paid by the banks upon their note issue to be applied to payment of expenses of Currency Board, and balance, if any, held to secure redemption of notes in gold. But when this fund shall accumulate to $10,000,000, the accruing surplus may be covered into the United States Treasury for payment of interest on its bonds and general purposes.

It may be well to vest in the Currency Board the power from time to time to determine what amount should be thus held as a reserve of the funds accruing from this tax, and to order that the balance as it is paid in from year to year should be covered into the Treasury.

The uncertainty as to the annual defaults is such that any arbitrary figures may be found inexpedient at times, and, therefore, they should be subject to alteration at the discretion of the board as may seem to them wise and proper and appropriate in view of the circumstances as they may at the time exist. The rate of the above tax should be one-half of 1 per cent. or 1 per cent. per annum upon the note issue, as your commission may determine to be expedient.

The proposed plan would make the notes absolutely equal to gold in value. It would also protect the Government and the associate banks in their guarantee of the redemption of the notes in gold.

Currency Board Proposed.

8.—A Currency Board should be provided which would have supervision and control of all currency matters, with power to make necessary rules and regulations, and such orders as from time to time should be required. This board should consist of the President (or such officer of the Administration as he might select,) Secretary of the Treasury, and Controller of the Currency of the United States, with two experienced men of affairs, to be appointed by the President. Their powers should be ample to enable them to deal with financial emergencies as they arise.

9.—Power should be given to banks, under permission from the Currency Board, to increase the note issue when the demand caused by unusual financial emergencies, such increase to be subject to a tax (to be determined from time to time by the Currency Board) upon the notes while in circulation; the tax upon the notes to be at a rate which would put a pressure upon the banks to take up the notes when the emergency has passed.

10.—Silver and subsidiary coins should be redeemed in gold by the United States Government when demanded. These amount to about $100,000,000.

11.—No note should be issued for less than five dollars.

12.—The Government should take up and cancel all its currency obligations, amounting to about $800,000,000.

To furnish funds for this purpose, power should be conferred upon the currency Board to direct and order the sale and issue of Government bonds in such amounts, at such times, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent., as the Board might deem it expedient. The proceeds of such sales to be applied to the taking up and cancellation of the outstanding currency obligations of the Government, and such bonds should be sold and paid for in such currency obligations or in gold. After three (or five) years the currency obligations now outstanding should cease to be legal tender and only receivable for bonds or redeemable in gold by the United States.

13.—National Banks should be constrained to exchange notes now out for new issue by surrendering notes as they receive them.

Payment of Customs Dues.

14.—Customs duties and taxes of all kinds due the Government should be payable one-third in gold and two-thirds in bank notes. This is necessary to supply the Government with the gold required by it to pay interest upon its bonds, redeem silver, and for other purposes.

15.—The legal tender quality of gold and silver should remain as now provided by law, and they should be the only legal tender, except to the extent of two-thirds of customs duties and taxes due the Government, which should be payable in banknotes, as above stated.

16.—Confer upon the Currency Board power to regulate the issue of banknotes from time to time in lieu of the Government currency retired, and to authorize new banks and branch banks, to be established when and where and with such amounts of capital as the board may deem it proper and expedient, with power also to increase the amount of note issue by the banks required for the normal conditions of business as the country shall grow in population and in business expansion.

As banking capital may be increased by the creation of new banks, the Currency Board should have power to adjust the note issue, whether normal or extraordinary, between the new and old banks, no distinction being drawn between them. But the Currency Board should have power to reduce the proportion of normal issue, or to increase it as it may be deemed expedient, the proportion to which a bank should be entitled being regulated by the amount of its capital, and the proportion which that bears to the whole amount of note issue authorized by the Currency Board.

17.—The 15 per cent. gold upon the note issue deposited in the Government Treasury, and the 15 per cent. kept in bank vaults, should be counted as part of the 25 per cent. reserve on deposits in National banks.

18.—The system of Clearing House certificates adopted by the banks in the large cities in times of panic should be legalized. They have proved to be most salutary, and there can be no better evidence of the need of such a system than the fact that it has been established by voluntary consent in times of panic.

European Beet Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Consul Bartleman, at Malaga, in his report to the State Department, estimates the amounts of sugar produced in Europe from beets for the year 1897-8 at 4,500,000 tons, against 4,915,749 tons for the previous year.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Edmund F. Holbrook.

Edmund F. Holbrook, who was at one time a well-known New York importer, died at the Buckingham Hotel, about midnight on Saturday, from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Mr. Holbrook was the son of Elliot Holbrook, a brick manufacturer of Catskill, N. Y., and was born at Tivoli, N. Y., over sixty years ago. He was educated at a military school in Tarrytown, and came to this city when about seventeen years old. Eight years later he started business as a wholesale importer of window glass in Pearl Street. Subsequently Isaac E. Holbrook and Harry Holbrook, his brothers, were admitted into partnership with him, the firm of which was in business at the corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets. This became one of the largest in its line of trade.

Edmund F. Holbrook retired about fifteen years ago.

He was a member of the New England Society, the Union League Club, the Union Club, the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Historical Society, and the American Geographical Society.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, of which he was a member. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Rachel Webb.

Mrs. Rachel Webb, widow of Garrett S. Webb and mother of Capt. James W. Webb, died Saturday at the home of her son, 281 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The funeral will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Webb was born in New York June 7, 1809. When Lafayette made his visit to this country Mrs. Webb was one of the committee of young girls which greeted the General. Her husband, Garrett S. Webb, was an office holder under Mayor Francis B. Stryker, in 1846, 1847, and 1848. Capt. Webb, her son, was an independent candidate for Sheriff of Kings County in 1887, and in 1892 was the Republican candidate for Register. He is a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. Webb was one of the earliest members of the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church and afterward was one of the organizers of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. She was active in church and charitable work all her life. Besides her son, Capt. Webb, she is survived by two daughters.

Dr. Edward Newbery.

Dr. Edward Newbery, a well-known Spiritualist in Brooklyn, died on Saturday. The funeral services will be held at his home, 202 Clermont Avenue, this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The interment will be to-morrow at Brentwood, L. I.

Dr. Edward Newbery was born in London, Eng., Feb. 12, 1811. His father was a manufacturer, and the son received his early education in England and France. At the age of twenty-three he left his home and came to America to start in business for himself. He had some talent as an artist, which he put to account for a time, and then studied medicine.

A number of years ago he became interested in Spiritualism, and for a long time had been prominent in Spiritualist circles.

Edgar Norman Santoire.

Edgar Norman Santoire, who died on Friday morning at the home of his father, Dr. R. Samuel Santoire, at Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, was a member of the Class of '97 in the Yale Law School. He had done well in his studies, and was liked in his class, but a spinal trouble set in, and early last May he was forced to abandon his studies and return home.

His funeral will be held at St. Charles's Roman Catholic Church, at Livingston Street and Sydney Place, this morning at 10 o'clock. Six of the young man's classmates will act as pallbearers at the funeral, and the burial will be in Greenwood.

Charles H. Taylor.

Charles H. Taylor of New York City died Saturday at Tacoma of diabetes. He went to Tacoma ten months ago to look after property interests and a week later went to the hospital. His son, William L. Taylor, arrived in Tacoma a month ago and remained at his father's bedside until his death. The body will be taken to Westport, Conn., for burial. Mr. Taylor was sixty-eight years old. It is said he left a large estate, including property in Tacoma and Portland, Oregon.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC W. NICHOLSON died Saturday at his home in Ellisburg, N. J. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1865, 1866, and 1871. He lived a retired life the last fifteen years.

EDMUND S. HOLBROOK, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the West, died yesterday in Chicago. He was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1816. Mr. Holbrook was known as a poet and newspaper contributor.

CORNELIUS O'CONNOR, a capitalist of San Francisco, died in that city yesterday. He was a pioneer in San Francisco, and in mining days was an intimate friend and associate of William O'Brien, the Bonanza king, J. C. Flood and John Parker.

CHARLES C. DIMAN of Fall River and New Bedford died yesterday, aged forty-five years. He served in various capacities in Fall River and New Bedford mills, and finally was made Treasurer of the Whitman Mills, at New Bedford. Last Spring Mr. Diman retired from the Treasurership, but continued to act as Superintendent and agent.

The Rev. Dr. ALFRED J. G. DUBBS died yesterday at his home in Allentown, Penn., aged seventy-one years. He was ordained minister of the Reformed Church in 1851, held charges in Allentown, and was assistant to his father, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Dubbs, in the church in which the Liberty Bell was hidden during the Revolution. He preached in Salisbury, Penn., from 1857 to 1876, and from 1876 to 1892 was pastor of Salem Church, Allentown, which he founded and built up into the largest congregation in the Reformed Church, having 1,700 members.

REV. E. BRADLEY'S FUNERAL.

Archdeacon Tiffany, Canon Knowles, and the Rev. Dr. Dix Officiate.

The funeral of the Rev. Edward Bradley, one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen of this diocese, was held yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which the deceased was for many years a curate, and of which his son, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley is the vicar.

The church was filled with the members of the congregation when the simple but impressive services for the dead of the Episcopal Church were commenced by Archdeacon Tiffany. Canon Knowles read the creed and collects, after which the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, read the closing collects and gave the benediction.

There was no oration, and at the conclusion of the service the body was returned to the rectory. It will be privately interred to-day in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Death of John Stanbury.

John Stanbury, a merchant of Sea Cliff, L. I., who was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage Saturday at Duane Street and Broadway, died at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. Mr. Stanbury was seventy years old.

MARTIN THORN ON TRIAL TO-DAY

**Case to be Called in Court House at Long

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
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COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Houston and Texas Central
First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage bonds secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 220 of such bonds, and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17,	34,	44,	92,	149,	195,
196,	311,	413,	441,	442,	460,
500,	524,	525,	527,	690,	699,
712,	790,	791,	820,	822,	840,
860,	883,	921,	939,	943,	985,
986,	1069,	1076,	1205,	1229,	1269,
1285,	1362,	1420,	1522,	1592,	1593,
1594,	1646,	1664,	1863,	1903,	1917,
1918,	1920,	1922,	2041,	2071,	2072,
2197,	2199,	2200,	2201,	2220,	2221,
2276,	2277,	2315,	2316,	2331,	2444,
2584,	2653,	2740,	2775,	2791,	2820,
2831,	2845,	2880,	2918,	2919,	2951,
3103,	3104,	3107,	3158,	3160,	3179,
3181,	3203,	3214,	3276,	3277,	3304,
3305,	3306,	3321,	3376,	3428,	3432,
3433,	3443,	3561,	3579,	3845,	3846,
3891,	3921,	3929,	3970,	3980,	3981,
4052,	4056,	4117,	4128,	4129,	4134,
4141,	4148,	4149,	4179,	4260,	4261,
4314,	4318,	4429,	4441,	4456,	4484,
4497,	4601,	4650,	4688,	4696,	4711,
4712,	4730,	4768,	4790,	4791,	4830,
4935,	5012,	5061,	5099,	5100,	5111,
5112,	5175,	5205,	5332,	5430,	5441,
5471,	5481,	5483,	5486,	5533,	5558,
5619,	5681,	5694,	5695,	5696,	5697,
5698,	5789,	5790,	5791,	5793,	5835,
5836,	5842,	6059,	6060,	6151,	6152,
6233,	6237,	6248,	6256,	6282,	6283,
6314,	6315,	6366,	6375,	6376,	6454,
6755,	6863,	6864,	6920,	6975,	7056,
7078,	7104,	7129,	7140,	7183,	7228,
7242,	7274,	7307,	7345,	7417,	7439,
7537,	7603,	7781,	7853,	7855,	7861,
7862,	7863,	7954,	7956,	8003,	8004,
8012,	8013,	8014,	8060.		

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1897.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1897.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By THOS. H. HUBBARD,
President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, N. Y., November 1, 1897.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Parcel Dispatch Company will be held on the 24th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of such company, at No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) consisting of Fifty Thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Twelve Million Dollars, ($12,000,000,) to consist of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.
[Signed.] EUGENE W. AUSTIN,
BENJAMIN P. CARPENTER,
N. F. THOMPSON,
C. P. LEGGETT.
A majority of the Directors.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The professional traders of the Stock Exchange, who now, after the 15-point decline in the stock market, are most persistent bears, and who last week succeeded in bringing about substantial declines in prices by frightening Wall Street with all sorts of silly rumors, are promising further bearish developments in the week to come. They claim to have in league with them politicians of importance, whose utterances may be given weight by the public, investors, and speculators, already made nervous by recent developments of the same sort.

***

During the past week Wall Street has gone through what practically has amounted to a panic—a Cuban panic. Everything but actual hostilities between Spain and the United States has been discounted. Even if the Spanish note was known to contain an actual threat of war, the bears of Wall Street could not have been more aggressive, nor could they have professed any greater apprehensions than those to which they have been giving voice during the past few days.

***

It is significant, however, that nowhere among conservative men in Wall Street is there to be found any fear of Spanish complications of a serious character. There are apprehensions that jingo Congressmen may rant and play to the galleries when they get a chance, but the idea of a serious outcome to the Cuban matter is generally pooh-poohed.

***

Throughout the recent weakness Europe has furnished an example which our own investors would do well to consider. Europe has been buying stocks. The London houses each day have been purchasers, and sometimes on an extensive scale. Regarding this foreign sentiment, interest attaches to the following from The London Statist, a financial newspaper hitherto persistently cynical and bearish on everything American:

"It should be noted that the sales of American securities by British investors has almost, if not entirely, ceased; hence payment for our large purchases of wheat and cotton is not now being made in securities, and will probably have to be made in gold. Later on, too, the Central Pacific debt to the Government, amounting to a total of some $62,000,000, may have to be dealt with, and a large portion of this sum would have to be found in this country. The prospect, therefore, is that gold will continue to flow out to the United States, perhaps for some months. Under these circumstances the Bank of England would not be justified in permitting discount rates to again fall away, making the danger of gold exports still greater."

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Further importation of gold is a matter which of late has been wholly overlooked. Yet London itself admits that there is a strong probability of such a development.

***

The week's transactions, although confined to five business days, increased nearly 200,000 shares, as compared with the previous week, notwithstanding the fact that on Monday the sales were little more than 160,000 shares. The business in the last days of the week was heavy; on Friday the transactions reached almost 600,000 shares. The exact number of shares dealt in was 1,632,500, as against 1,457,999 in the preceding week.

***

Sugar Trust was the leader in point of activity and also scored the heaviest decline—9¾ per cent. The sales of the stock aggregated 266,765 shares. Burlington and St. Paul followed, the former with transactions amounting to 184,594, and the latter with 148,282 shares. Each scored a decline of 3¾ points.

***

There were 155 different stocks dealt in, and of these a dozen figured for more than one million shares of the full total.

***

Bonds were dull until late in the week, when there was a pressure to sell some of the speculative issues. But with the easing off in prices, a good demand was noted, giving the market a firmer tone on Saturday.

ONLY ONE BEAR FACTOR.

The Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. says, in a letter sent to clients on Saturday:

"There is nothing in the present situation which should alarm holders of dividend-paying and sound speculative stocks. On the contrary, advantage should be taken of the low prices prevailing and purchases made, as the opportunity for substantial profit can now be looked for.

"There have been declines in all our stocks since September, but when consideration is given to the cause of this reaction it will be seen that so large a decline has not been warranted by actual events. For instance, the following have been the chief factors for the decline: Yellow fever in the South; our local election; the rumored postponement of the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the fear of war with Spain over Cuba. Of all these matters, the only one that has any weight now is the last.

"The United States being at war with any nation, no matter how weak the foe, would have a more or less adverse effect upon our stocks, on account of sales by timid holders. But war with Spain we think a remote contingency, as neither country desires it, and all reasonable concessions on both sides would be made to avert such a catastrophe.

"It looks to us as though a good recovery in the prices of all our best stocks will soon take place, and that a permanent range of higher values will be seen before Jan. 1, 1898."

THE FEELING IN EUROPE.

Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, who has recently returned from a six months' stay in Europe, is talking confidently of the prospect of European buying of American securities as soon as the currency agitation in this country is settled. Mr. Leiter says:

"I only talked with a few men, but it was not a difficult matter to understand that the English are easily excited and become frightened over reports relating to anything that threatens a radical upheaval in our monetary affairs. I think that fact was fully shown by the scare produced in London when it was reported that the silver controversy would be an issue in the New York campaign.

"It proved how closely they watch our political movements. I took the trouble to ascertain that the English have as friendly a feeling for us as we could wish them to have. I also discovered, however, that they would feel greatly relieved if the silver agitation in this country could be wiped out. They think we should once for all settle our financial system upon some basis which will be permanent and substantial.

"The time has come when we must for our own interests, at home as well as abroad, settle our financial policy upon a firm basis. I am one of the strongest advocates of bimetallism, but the output of gold in the world to-day is so great that I am convinced that we cannot have bimetallism. Gold must be the standard. I do not believe it is possible now to secure an international agreement which would give us a more extensive use of silver.

"Certainly I learned that the settlement of the money agitation by us would probably cause a rush of foreign capital to our shores for investment in American securities. But I am one of those who would rather not see it come, because we have enough American capital to buy all the American securities for sale."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, November 10th, 1897,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$620,000 Detroit Gas Company Consolidated First Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$208,000 Central New York and Western 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$120,000 Central New York and Western 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$198,000 Alleghany and Kinzua 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$27,500 Southern Improvement Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$16,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
Reorganization certificate representing 1,000 Tonawanda and Wheatfield 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond.
$2,500 Weightman Electric Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
Atlantic Trust Co. Reorganization Certificates representing $356,000 Chattanooga Southern 1st 6 p. c. Bonds, 4th assessment paid.
$4,000 Utica Belt Line Street Railroad Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$80,000 Detroit Gas Co. First Series Income Bonds.
$87,000 Rome and Decatur 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 42 p. c. having been heretofore paid on account thereof.
1,270 shares St. Joseph Ry. Light, Heat and Power Co. Com. Stock, $100 each.
41,642 shares Detroit Gas Company, $50 each.
11,500 shares Newport News and Mississippi Valley Co., $100 each.
740 shares Fort Worth and Rio Grande Ry. Co., $100 each
Atlantic Trust Co. Reorganization certificates representing 1,000 shares Chattanooga Southern Stock, 2d assessment paid.
Trustees' Certificates, representing 195 shares Sugar Refineries Co. Stock.
250 shares Virginia Hot Springs Co. Stock, $100 each.
198½ shares Utica Belt Line Street Railroad Co. Pfd. Stock, $100 each.
2,478 7-10 shares Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. Com. Stock, $100 each.
1,062 3-10 shares Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. Preferred Stock. Receipt New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. Subject to certain agreement, dated July 13th, 1894.
$1,200 Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. 4 p. c. Interest scrip.
365 shares South Bend Street Ry. Co. Stock, $50 each.
$11.36 Scrip Certificate South Bend Street Ry. Co.
$6,400 note Sinnemahoning Iron and Coal Co., demand, dated Sept. 3, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897,** after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO.)
54 Wall St., New York City.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on November 24th, 1897. Transfer books will close on the 15th and reopen on the 26th of November.

The holders of Central Trust Co. of New York certificates, issued for certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., may exchange their holdings for People's Gas Light and Coke Co. Stock on or before November 15th.

Checks for dividends will be mailed to the Stockholders of record of this Company only.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

TO HOLDERS OF
BUFFALO & ERIE R. R. CO.
7% Mortgage Bonds,
MATURING APRIL 1, 1898.

We are prepared to purchase UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE bonds of the above issue, at par and accrued interest to date of maturity, less discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY,
109 and 111 East 15th St.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1897.
NOTICE
is hereby given that
The ANNUAL MEETING of the LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD of TRADE of NEW YORK and VICINITY will be held at the office of said Association, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 10th, 1897, at HALF-PAST TWO (2:30) o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a BOARD of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year.

By order of the BOARD of TRUSTEES.
CHAS. J. WARNER, Secretary.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1897.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 8, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of December, 1897, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the object of the meeting is to consider a lease of all the railroads owned or operated by said Company to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for the term of 999 years.

Secretary of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED States Chemical and Export Company will take place at its office, No. 84 Walker St., between 12 and 1 P. M. on Monday, Dec. 20, 1897. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, and a Director for three years will be elected to succeed Barnet Schulman, whose term expires on Dec. 31. LOUIS SCHULMAN, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 126 East 59th Street, Tuesday, November 11th, at three-thirty o'clock, P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted. JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway,
New York, October 22, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.
Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed Spruce Timber, Contract 617, and for furnishing about 700 tons Anthracite Coal, Contract 618, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 11, 1897. For particulars, see City Record.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY M. HALL and VILINDER B. MUNSON, under the firm name of "GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO." was dissolved on the 18th day of October, 1897, by mutual consent.
All debts due the said copartnership and those due by it will be settled with and by said VILINDER B. MUNSON, who will continue the business in his own name as the successor to the said firm of "GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO."
Dated New York, Oct. 18, 1897.
HENRY M. HALL.
VILINDER B. MUNSON.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 18TH.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)
LAKEWOOD, New Jersey,
or Room 50, 192 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, etc.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

DANCING.

ATTEND MR. AND MRS. HOWE'S SCHOOL, 104 West 42d St., Near 6th Av.—We thoroughly teach adults the slide waltz and two-step with correct reverse for $5; instruction, (strictly private,) mornings, afternoons, evenings; separate department for ladies; Mrs. Howe's private classes forming; children Saturday; refined surroundings; thorough instruction.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new minuet.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing. See circular.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS Steinway Hall, New York.

MEDICAL.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM; SCIENTIFIC, skillful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St.; telephone, 904 38th St.; hours, 9 to 9.

A. D. F. GRAY BLINN, 177 W. 47th, (Tel. 2799-38th.)—Diseases, Irregularities; immediate relief; outside cases a specialty; moderate.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NEW YORK—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Examination for Court Stenographers.
An open competitive examination for merit for the position of Court Stenographer (salary $2,500 per annum) will be held at New York City on Nov. 20, 1897.
Applicants must be residents and citizens of New York State, and must file applications in the office of the Commission at least five days prior to the date of the examination.
Application blanks and information may be obtained from the Secretary, New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y. Applicants will be admitted only on presentation of the Secretary's notice giving the exact time and place of examination.
CHARLES S. FOWLER, Chief Examiner.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1897.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest rates. Yards, 87th St. and West End Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 32d St. and 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR A VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION THEREOF.
Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in the People's Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York that on the 10th day of November, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, I will present to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., at the Court House, in the City and County of New York, a full and accurate account, under oath, of all my proceedings as receiver of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and at the same time a motion will be made to confirm said account, that the receiver's compensation for services be determined, for allowance to counsel, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper.—Dated 15th day of October, 1897. GEORGE G. MILNE, Receiver, &c., No. 395 Canal St., New York City. JAMES O. CLARK, Attorney for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. o18-law3wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arncid, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-law6mM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-law6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES F. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-law6mM

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-law6mM

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. ju14-law6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-law6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-law6mM

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

About 300 Operatives Expected to Return to Work To-day.

The cloakmakers' strike in the factory of Oppenheim & Collins, at Houston and Greene Streets, was reported yesterday as having been settled, and about 300 people will return to work to-day.

Several small strikes in contractors' shops were ordered, but it was said that a crisis may be reached to-day or to-morrow. Both the union and the contractors are trying to gauge each other's strength.

The union has during the past week promptly ordered a strike in every shop where the contractor has violated a rule, but has not resorted to general strikes, as it threatened to do.

Suicide at Trenton.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.—James A. Crainer, thirty-seven years old, formerly Director of the Mercer County Board of Freeholders, hanged himself in his barn on Genesee Street last night. The cause of his suicide is not known.

PRESBYTERIAN CELEBRATION.

Adoption of the Westminster Standards Commemorated by a Historical Exhibition of Great Interest.

the celebration of the quarter millennial anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster standards, which is to be held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Union and the Historical Committee of the New York Presbytery, will commence to-day at 2:30 P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

There will be a display in the chapel of the portraits of many leading members of the old Westminster Assembly, which sat in Westminster Abbey in the years 1643-52 and prepared the standards 250 years ago. A copy of Herbert's painting of the scene in the assembly when Nye attacked the Presbyterian system has been loaned for the exhibition by the Presbyterian Historical Society, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia has sent sixteen pictures from his collection, so arranged as to show the ordinary appearance of the assembly and groups of its various parties, the Lords, the Commons, Divines, Presbyterians, Erastians, Independents, &c. A manuscript copy of the original minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia in 1729 will also be on view, as well as primitive editions of the catechisms, books of worship and government, and other literature of the time, which are loaned from the libraries of the Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries.

Striking souvenirs in the form of fac similes of one of the first editions of the Shorter Catechism, with proof texts, will be distributed in the church this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, will preside. At the meeting in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden this evening, the only session to which there is admission by ticket, Col. John J. McCook, President of the Presbyterian Union, will preside. At the meeting in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening, the Rev. Dr. Duffield, the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Wooden, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, and James A. Bearer of Pennsylvania will speak.

A sermon upon the "Westminster Assembly and Its Work" was preached at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night by the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies. He reviewed the religious situation in England during the first half of the seventeenth century, and related the events surrounding the Restoration and the subsequent exodus of Presbyterians to this country.

HIS PLEA FOR MIRACLES.

Dr. Remensnyder Asserts the Truth of Biblical Teaching.

In a sermon delivered last evening in St. James's Lutheran Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, the pastor, took for his text Joshua, x., 12: "Sun stand thou still!"

"The captious creation of our time," said he, "asserts that no miracle occurred here, first on the ground that the language is figurative. Figures do occur in Scripture, as in all literature, but common sense cannot often detect them from literal description. Isaiah referred to it as "a strange work of the Almighty.' Josephus tells us the record of this miracle was laid up in the Jewish books of the temple. If no miracle took place here, then none did in the Bible, and to explain it away is to bring all Scripture into contempt."

Manhattan Congregational Church.

The first anniversary of the Manhattan Congregational Church was held last night in Leslie's Hall, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. There was a special service, led by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson.

The hall was crowded with members of the regular congregation and visitors. Among the clergymen who had been invited to take part in the services, and who delivered addresses, were the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. W. Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, and the Rev. Frank Mason of the Methodist Church Extension Society.

Organ Recital at St. Mark's.

St. Mark's Church, on East Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, was well filled last night on the occasion of the first of a series of organ recitals by William Edward Mulligan, organist of the church, assisted by Miss Caroline Mihr, soprano; Miss Clara A. Jewell, contralto; Nicholas Sebastian, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, bass. The recitals are given annually. The programme, consisted of six numbers, including a part of Sir Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," sung without accompaniment by the quartet.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Connecticut Insurance Commissioner Tells What Is the Matter with It.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—Commissioner of Insurance Frederick A. Betts will make public to-morrow the report of his investigations of the National Life Association of this city, the outcome of which was the requested resignation of President Fletcher and Director Wilbur, the voluntary resignation of H T. Braman, the Secretary, and the reorganization of the company.

According to the report of the Commissioner the examination was begun Aug. 9, and in the early stages of the investigation it was apparent that the officers of the association attempted in many ways to mislead the Insurance Department and the general public. The chief alleged sources of deception were:

"The suppression of death claims at the end of the year.

"Reporting to the Insurance Department amounts as payments to beneficiaries when, in reality, these amounts included payments to other people.

"Retaining upon the books of the association several millions of insurance which the officers knew to have lapsed or not to have been taken during the years 1892-6, inclusive.

"Reporting that death claims had been paid when, in reality, they were not paid for some months afterward.

"In settling death claims improved methods had been used to induce beneficiaries to accept less than the amounts due them."

The report gives a detailed statement from the books of the association which, it is said, shows the many discrepancies reported by the Commissioner.

Referring to the resignations of President Fletcher, Secretary Braman, and Director Wilbur, the reports says:

"In accepting these resignations the association dispensed with the services of officers whose methods if continued would have brought ruin and disaster to the interests of the policy holders."

Commissioner Betts, in concluding his report, says: "I have the utmost confidence in the men now in charge."

Stephen Ball, who was elected President of the association last Thursday, will assume the duties of the position to-morrow.

National Stock Growers' Convention.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—The National Stock Growers' convention was called to-day for Jan. 25, 26, and 27, 1898, by a joint session of committees from the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. All stock growers' associations in the United States are to be asked to send delegates, and breeders of fine stock. Government and State officials will also be invited to attend. The subjects of quarantine, diseases, feeding, shipping, commission, and all other subjects of interest to the various branches of the industry will be considered.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

63—Consolidated Fastener Co. vs. Littaur. General calendar.
4—Curtis vs. Schl'r Asher W. Parker.
5—Edison Electric Light Co. vs. Electric Engineering and Supply Co.
6—Nelligan vs. Steamer Idle Hour.
7—Prescott & Arizona Central Ry. vs. Mc-Cook.
8—Bigafus vs. Daly.
10—Sigafus vs. Porter.
11—U. S. vs. Lahey & Duncan.
12—Same vs. Moses.
13—Eastman Co. vs. Getz.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 o'clock in Room 47 Post Office Building.

63—Sprague Elec. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Un. Ry.
84—Doig vs. Sutherland.
33—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
34—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
35—Baker Co. vs. Sanders.
46—Baker Co. vs. Moses.
47—Baker Co. vs. Moses.
58—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
59—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
60—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
61—Baker Co. vs. Ader.
69—Loisette vs. O'Loughlin.
71—Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. vs. Baldwin.

Issues of law in suits at law.
7—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Hoerig.
8—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Meyer.
6—Crimmins vs. Kelsey.

Equity calendar, (continued.)
55—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
67—American Graphophone vs. Walcott.
29—Earll vs. Met. St. Ry.
73—Willis vs. Robertson.
78—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
85—Bryant Electric Co. vs. Pringle.
86—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
22—Batcheller vs. Thomson.
23—Batcheller vs. Thomson.
24—Thomson vs. Batcheller.
28—Kilgour vs. Scott.
31—Haworth vs. Stark.
38—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. New York Air Brake Co.
41—Tetlow vs. Tappan.
76—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Company.
77—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Company.
90—Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. vs. Chase.

Issues of law in suits at law.
8—U. S. vs. Dieckerhoff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway: By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 290 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment $4,865, subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,308.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Farley, referee, 166 and 168 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,903, subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 719 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast side, 181 feet northwest of Washington Avenue, 25 by 117.8, two-story frame dwellings.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000.

FOR SALE.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well-appointed
DWELLINGS.
containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated and furnished with unique gas fixtures; courtyards run through the entire rear of houses for use of tradesmen. Prices reasonable; terms easy.
These houses are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
60th St., Near 5th Avenue.
Handsome 25-ft. residence, in good order, for sale at a reasonable price.
Permits and particulars of
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall and 9 Pine Sts. (6073) 1 Madison Ave.

FOR SALE.—A large tract of valuable land in East Chester, 24th Ward, City of New York. Suitable for subdivision. Lies well and will be sold right.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. and 9 Pine St. (6042)

BOULEVARD AND 130TH ST.
For sale, the northwest corner Boulevard and 130th St.; 24.8x75 feet. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 WALL ST. AND 9 PINE ST (6046)

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins October 1st.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

The Park Madison,
Madison Square and 25th Street.
Two large suites, also one small suite remaining to be rented. Private restaurant on premises. Apply on premises or to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. & 9 Pine St. (6036) 1 Madison Ave.

THE LUXEMBOURG APARTMENTS, 200 West 81st St.—Convenient to "L" staton; two vacancies; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat, hot water; hall boy service; first-class in every feature.

67 WEST 11TH ST.
A VERY SELECT APARTMENT 5 LARGE rooms and bath; excellent order; private neighborhood; terms reasonable. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET AT GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—$60 per month, new dwelling, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; one block from depot and one block from trolley. Apply to O. C. DODD, 18 Liberty St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.
By virtue of an order duly entered in the above-entitled matter and dated October 18th, 1897, I, DAVID THOMSON, the receiver of the said THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the real property and premises of the said association, described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-fourth Street and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street numbers 19, 21, and 23 West Forty-fourth Street.
Dated October 25, 1897.
DAVID THOMSON,
Receiver of The Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for said Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. o25-2aw8wM&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ANNA ESTELLE TROESCHER against THOMAS J. BRENNAN and others.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street one hundred and twenty (120) feet; running thence southerly on a line at right angles with the said One Hundred and Fifth Street, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Fifth Street ninety-three (93) feet two and one-third (2 1-3) inches to the said easterly side of the Boulevard, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Boulevard one hundred and four (104) feet five and one-eighth (5 1-8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.
DAVID McCLURE,
Referee.
M. A. KURSHEEDT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 56 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES
$75 A MONTH and Upwards.
Splendid location for convenience and health—138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. Easily and quickly reached by Elevated or Cable Roads. Every modern improvement—handsomely decorated—latest style gas fixtures—perfect sanitary plumbing. Spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen. Most approved methods for removing garbage. Neighborhood restricted to private houses. Insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high-priced, uncomfortable apartments?
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Real Estate,
252 WEST 138TH ST.,
TELEPHONE, 647 HARLEM.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET
IN THE
Western National Bank Bldg.,
PINE & NASSAU STREETS,
Three handsome corner rooms, suitable for broker, corporation or lawyer.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Bldg.,
120 Broadway, New York.

TO LET
IN THE
Equitable Building,
A fine large banking room, suitable also for brokers, insurance company or corporation.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Bldg.,
120 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Madison Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., GOLD BAR PIN, with three diamonds. Liberal reward at JACKSON'S, 860 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9AM Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9AM Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Ka'erW.H. Nov. 18, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *Augusta Vic., Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Nov 20, 2 P.M. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M.
First cab., $60 up, second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Nov. 10 PARIS.....Dec. 1
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM
Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1 Noon Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Camp'a, Nov. 13, 7:30 AM | Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:
Rameses the Great, Nov. 30 | Rameses the Great, Dec. 21
Rameses III....Dec. 14 | Rameses.....Dec. 28
Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CC.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 8
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 3d, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 5:35, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:35, 9:35, 11:03 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 201 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points. Arrive, between 10 and 1 on Monday and Tuesday, at 7 West 20th St.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4.55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y., 860 Fulton St. 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS. PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, BEFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points westerly.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OW

IN MEMORY OF LEWIS MAY

Special Service in Temple Emanu-El, with Which His Life Was Identified.

THREE PANEGYRICS DELIVERED

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman on His Character and Work.

A simple and austere beauty marked the memorial service held in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, in honor of Lewis May, who was President of the congregation and whose death took place in last July.

There was but little special decoration for the occasion within the edifice. It consisted chiefly of folds of plain black cloth on the front of the platform and the sides of the rabbi's desk, and long, full breadths of the same hung from the entablatures of the columns supporting the arch behind the platform, and reaching to their base. In mild contrast with the suggestive gloom of these draplngs was the lustrous green of the potted palm placed in front of one of the columns flanking the platform. The whole interior effect, the Oriental fashioning of the windows and pillars and arches, the sober yet warm light falling through the multiple-colored panes, the all-seeing eye of the one God suggested on the rich panels which shut out from the vision of the congregation the Holy of Holies, a harmony of detail eloquent of the origin and meaning of the oldest monotheism of which the world has record, the closely attentive and reverent assembly—all this was exceedingly and probably lastingly impressive to those who viewed it.

The service itself was eminently suitable; with excess in none of its parts, simple and unaffected as befitted a tribute to a good man's character and works. The congregation attended in full number, with many also from other congregations in Israel, and from the folds of other faiths as well. The seats on the main floor of the Temple were nearly all occupied, though a few in the galleries were empty.

A Thoroughly Representative Assembly.

It was an assembly representative of some of the most characteristic and forceful elements in the metropolis. On the platform were seated the following-named Presidents of Jewish congregations.

Morris Goldstone, Beth Israel Bikur Cholim; Marcus Korner, Temple Ahawath Chesed; Jacob H. Fleisch, Beth-El; Benjamin Blumenthal, Rodolph Ascholom.

These representatives of Hebrew institutions were also on the platform: Emanuel Lehman, Hebrew Orphan Asylum; J. H. Schiff, Montefiore Home; Simon Borg, Home for the Aged; J. Well, Lebanon Hospital; S. D. Levy, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; M. S. Isaacs, Baron Hirsch Fund; Isaac Stern, Mt. Sinai Training School; J. H. Hoffman, Hebrew Technical Institute; Isidor Straus, Educational Alliance; Col. J. H. Stiner, Hebrew Veteran Association; Jacob Cane, Home for the Aged, (Yonkers.)

The Jewish ministry was represented by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the Rev. R. Grossman, the Rev. Dr. F. de S. Mendes, the Rev. F. Vidaver, the Rev. D. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. G. Tauberhaus, the Rev. Dr. S. Greenfield. Other persons of note invited to be present were R. A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; J. H. Herrick, Robert Olyphant, W. R. Gillette, Julien T. Davies, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Dr. John H. White, Dr. Francis H. Markoe, Dr. J. W. Markoe, Dr. W. G. Lyle, Justice E. A. Jacob, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, William N. Cohen, David J. King, Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, and Solomon B. Solomon.

Three Memorial Addresses Made.

The memorial addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The musical part of the service was rendered by the Rev. William Sparger, cantor of the Temple Emanu-El, the choir, under the direction of Heinrich Boelner, consisting of the following voices: Miss Sargent, soprano; Mrs. Jacoby, alto; Mr. Gallowa, bass, and Mr. Van Hoos, tenor, together with a chorus of thirty voices. The anthems were given with especially fine effect. The service began with one the words of which are a paraphrase of the Fourth Psalm:

Hear my prayer, O God, incline Thine ear,
Thyself from my petition de not hide.
Take heed to me; hear how in prayer I mourn to Thee;
Without Thee all is dark; I have no guide.

A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel of Harlem. The life of Lewis May, he said, illustrated the fact that one can best be a servant of God by being a servant of man.

The anthem, "Incline Thine Ear to Me, O Lord. Make Haste to Deliver Me," preceded Dr. Gotthell's address. The doctor said, in part:

"Our sorrow at the loss of Lewis May is not less now than it was when we were assembled here to conduct his remains to their resting place; but the purpose of our gathering is different. It is to pay our tribute to his memory by recalling the eminent services he had rendered to this congregation, and, through it, to American Judaism. These services were not a mere accident or by-play of his life; they formed an essential part of it. He gave to them all the time required for the proper discharge of his duties, duties which not seldom encroached largely upon necessary recreation, and even nightly rest. Indeed, from the time he ranged himself under the banner of Emanu-El, some forty-odd years ago, to his dying hour, that name was near and ever dear to his heart; he spoke it with a kind of caressing fondness, a tenderness resembling that with which a faithful son speaks the name of his venerated mother. He prayed and worked for the peace and prosperity of this, his Jerusalem, without cessation.

Loved Him as a Father.

"The feeling of the officers of the congregation toward him grew to be like the respect, the dependence, the confidence of the members of a houshold to its head. No wonder that, when he was taken away, it seemed as if a standstill, a palsy had fallen upon the administration. No wonder that the members asked with a deeper meaning than mere curiosity, Who will take his place?"

The speaker reviewed the great part which Mr. May had taken in the upbuilding of the congregation and the Temple Emanu-El. "We must trace back our history," he said, "to the day of small things to do justice to him, and to that brave band of stout-hearted Jews, of whom we cannot say: They builded better than they know. For they knew the strength of their religion; they knew the demands of our time; they knew the value of the liberty they enjoyed; they knew their duty as American citizens; they knew their obligations to their country. Most of Emanu-El's ancestry sleep in their graves. The dearer to us are the few that are still with us. We are only acting in the spirit of him whom we honor to-day if we recall the memory of his co-laborers and press the hands of those who are yet in the land of the living. How shall we honor them most worthily? By laying to heart one of the lessons to which this temple witnesses. Faith and faithfulness are the cornerstone of this fane. They were Jews, not because they could not help themselves, but because they knew nothing as helpful to them and their households as their ancestral faith.

A Man Who Cherished Piety.

"Lewis May was a pious man and cherished piety undisturbed by the haughty spirit of the day to which piety has become almost tantamount to superstition. Steadfastly he kept to his way; steadfastly he pursued his work in our behalf, with God in his soul he sank on his bed of rest, and finally fell asleep and went to his reward."

A hymn was sung after the close of Dr. Gotthell's address:

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all;
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call.
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore,
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,
Though they are here no more.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger next pronounced a panegyric upon Lewis May. He declared that the latter's heroism was an every-day devotion to simple duty, in obedience to high motives and in sympathy with noble things. He rapidly sketched Mr. May's life. Although greatly gifted in practical wisdom, Mr. May was an idealist. It was his ideal that colored his life. It was his ideal that made his life so unified. His ideal was the service of the Temple Emanu-El.

"In his commercial career," said Dr. Leipziger, "he was regarded as a representative Jew. Oh, that all who bear that name might bear it as worthily as he! In the congregational life he carried the banner of Temple Emanu-El in such a way that it has become a synonym for health, for liberality, and for generosity, an example to the congregations of the world. His Judaism was a religion of works, not words."

Dr. Leipziger reviewed Mr. May's efforts to promote the welfare of the young. "He was a Jew in the true sense," he continued, "not using his religion as a cloak or as a help for ulterior purposes, but making of his religion a guide to life and honor. He believed fully that men exist for one another, and that our real happiness comes from the help we give to others."

The Temple His Monument.

Toward the conclusion of his address Dr. Leipziger said: "Lewis May's individuality was stamped on this temple. He erected little by little, while he was living, his monument, and now, as you look around, you feel his presence near. He is gone, yet he lives—he lives in lives made better by his presence. All here can keep his memory green by resolving that Temple Emanu-El shall continue to progress—that its liberality shall be wider still and its generosity grow larger with the years."

After the anthem, "To Thee Our Prayers Ascending," had been rendered by the choir the Rev. Dr. Silverman, assistant rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, began his address. It bore especially upon the theological crisis which the Jewish Church in this country traversed early in Lewis May's experience as President of the congregation.

"The momentous question was," he said, "whether the Jew should be free to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and reason, or, stifling these internal voices of the Lord, should servilely bow to the demands of ancient custom. The American Constitution said to the Jew, 'You are free.' The Talmud said, 'You are not free. You must be slave to the letter of the law.' The pivotal point was whether the Jew, having left an enforced Ghetto in Europe, should voluntarily create a new one in America, or, standing on new soil, under the light of God's revelation, should make his religion harmonize with his newly found surroundings.

"At such a time Judaism needed leaders of piety, conviction, and courage; leaders not only in the pulpit, but in the councils of the congregation. Reform would have suffered had there not been lay leaders who understood the needs of the times.

A Natural Leader of Men.

"Such a lay leader was Lewis May. He was a natural leader of men. He rose to the height of the occasion, and at the time of great dissension became the unifying force in Israel. He was conservative, yet not fanatic; reformer, but not a radical; progressive, but not hasty, aiming never to abolish any part of Judaism unless something better was found to take its place. Lewis May not only harmonized the representatives of extreme conservatism and progress, but by his well-tempered decision and persuasive manner averted much controversy and assuaged the asperities of religious contentions. He always advocated union in Israel, and labored hard and successfully to unite East and West in establishing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Union College, and uniformity in the religious service. He always sympathized readily with any movement that would create a better understanding between Judaism and other religions, and was particularly zealous in advocating the highest forms of patriotism and tolerance, civil and religious liberty."

The anthem "Adonoy Mah Adam" ("Lord! What Is Man!") was rendered by the cantor, the Rev. William Sparger, and the choir. The memorial prayer (Kaddish) was repeated responsively by Dr. Gottheil and the congregation, and then the benediction was pronounced by the former, thus ending the service.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

Its Pastor, the Rev. Henry Frank, in Hardman Hall, Preaches His First Sermon Against Creeds.

The Rev. Henry Frank preached his first sermon as pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. The Church, it is declared, was founded to represent a protest against current dogmatism and the belief in universal principles, the promulgation of which is destined to awaken the Christian world.

Mr. Frank read from the New Testament and from the doctrines of Buddha, and spoke on "One Message of Truth." His texts were: "Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things," from the eighth verse of the twentieth chapter of Luke, and "Free your mind of ignorance and be anxious to learn the truth," from Buddha. The speaker declared that the modern church member had not the right to either a mind or soul. "Within the confines of the Church," said he, "unrestricted reason is a traitor, its voice treason. The individual must think within bounds, the creed must not be offended, the standards must not be abrogated. Whover subscribes to the creed of the Church becomes a voluntary slave. It is the misfortune of the Church that she assumes that authority, but it is essential to her existence."

He prophesied that the creed would soon be exalted above truth, science, literature, and inspiration. "Once submit to such declarations," he continued, "and you have forged chains about your soul for deliverance from which you must toil and sweat through many a hell of pain and suffering. All really great souls, all illuminated minds, have been forced to break the prison bars of the established faith and seek freedom through the fagots of martyrdom."

The speaker further said that all the religions that had become universal had "sprung from liberated souls, who had defied existing powers," and that the modern Church was a house divided against itself.

After a plea for the unfettered voicing of truth, in spite of the world's decrees, the clergyman paid a tribute to Henry George. "Whatever we may think of his ideas," said he, "whether right or wrong, whether crude or complete, we cannot but acknowledge that he was an honest soul, and a martyr for the sake of truth as he perceived it. He dared to trust himself. Only such men are heroes."

About 100 persons signed cards of membership in the new Church.

OLD CORNERSTONE OPENED.

The Congregation of the Divine Paternity Examine Relics of Their First Church.

Special memorial services were held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, on Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning. The cornerstone of the old church at Forty-fifth street and Fifth Avenue was unsealed in the presence of the congregation, and the announcement made that the cornerstone of the new house of worship now in course of erection at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, will be laid next Sunday afternoon.

On a table in front of the altar stood the old box from the cornerstone, rusted and yellow, but well preserved. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, present pastor of the church, called two of the Deacons, John C. Brinck and E. B. Fellows, who were members of the old church, and present at the former ceremony, to assist him in the services.

When the box was opened the first article taken out was a paper, discolored with age, containing a list of the articles in the box. It described the ceremony of laying the cornerstone on Oct. 11, 1865. Following this was a copy of The Soldier's Friend, a magazine; a Sunday school hymn book, a copy of the "Manual of the Common Council of the City of New York," coins of the United States, a Spanish coin of 1820, several pieces of the fractional currency of the United States, copies of all the New York daily papers of Oct. 11, 1865, a copy of the Sunday TIMES, of Oct. 8, 1865, a Tribune Almanac, a photograph of Dr. Chapin, then pastor of the church, and numerous Universalist magazines, papers, hymn books, &c.

All these articles were replaced in the box and will be included in the contents of the new cornerstone, to be laid at Seventy-sixth Street, next Sunday.

A Jersey City Church's Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Jersey City, was celebrated last night. The church is the only one of the kind in Hudson County. It was organized by the Rev. Eugene E. Wendewitz. It had 59 members when organized on Nov. 8, 1896; now it has 190. The Sunday school, which began with 4 teachers and 26 scholars, now has 16 teachers and 160 pupils. The services are held temporarily in the house occupied by the family of the late Gov. Abbett. The sermon last night was delivered by the pastor, and addresses were made by Mayor Hoos, E. F. Ellert, President of the Lutheran League in America; Dr. Luther Albert of Philadelphia, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SOURCE OF THE UNIVERSE

Prof. Felix Adler Lectures at Carnegie Music Hall on "The Name of God."

ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY

Infinite Power, Knowledge, and Justice Held to be Incomprehensible to the Mind of Man—The Word "God" a Metaphor.

"The Name of God" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's discourse at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday, before the members of the Society for Ethical Culture and an unusually large number of guests. It was the first of a series of addresses on religious subjects which will continue throughout the season.

"The question," said the speaker, "will never cease to be put: Is there rhyme and reason in the universe or is it the outcome of a blind necessity, and, like a huge derelist, rocking to and fro on the sea of chance? There are two answers to this question, each of which is unsatisfying. The one is that of the pseudo-scientist, who undertakes to cast contempt upon the search for the traces of a divine reason. The other, which is truly pathetic, is that of the childlike souls who do not realize the difficulties of the problems to be solved and come to us professing their own naïve solutions.

"Yet it is not with those who are happy in their beliefs or in their delusions that we would quarrel. We care to quarrel with no one. We are intent on our own problems. What weighs upon us is the sense of the apparent impotency of man's efforts to solve the problem of his life.

Man's Strength Below His Ambition.

"Man's strength in this falls short of his ambition. This oppressive sense of impotency arises whenever we attempt to grasp the universe as a whole, whenever we desist from considering a particular phenomenon, whenever we seek to ascend from visible and palpable effects to their invisible origins. Then we are crushed by the realization of our incompetency. Then we feel our poor estate. Then the soul of man is indeed like a caged bird, free to flutter about in a narrow range of flight, but beating its wings in vain against the bars of intellectual limitation which shut it in."

Speaking then of the name of God, Prof. Adler said: "The human race from the earliest times has felt that there really does exist an invisible Presence, or invisible Presences, and human ingenuity has been exhausted in the attempt to give names to these Presences. The inadequacy of these names is the best indication of the poor success we have thus far met with in comprehending the nature of that which the names were intended to designate. The names of deities are found to be fairly suitable so long as we remain on the lower levels of religion, on the plane of polytheism. But the moment we rise to the higher reaches of religion, to monotheism, the moment the unity of nature begins to be divined, the moment the universe presents itself to the imagination in its entirety, then the questions arise, How did it originate? How is it governed?

False Ideas of Omnipotence.

"If we take away from the conception of God all notion of bodily organs, if we try to think of Him as pure spirit, what definite meaning can we any longer attach to the word? What do we really think when we think 'God'? The theistic churches proclaim the attributes of God infinite power, infinite knowledge, infinite goodness, and it seems at first as if by the help of these terms we might gain some distinct and realizable notions of Him. But, on closer reflection, it turns out that we are deceived in this particular. We have a notion of power and therefore we fancy we have a notion of omnipotence.

"Power means the ability to overcome obstacles. Power is exhibited either by moving objects through space or by fitting means to ends. The very notion of power, therefore, implies the existence of obstacles. How shall power vent itself except against obstacles? But might, which is impeded by obstacles, is not almightiness. When infinite power appears there can be no hindrance. That is just what infinite power means—power wholly free to run its course without hindrance. But, on the other hand, where there is no hindrance there is no power. For what is it that we mean by power, except the ability to remove hindrance?

Infinite Knowledge Inconceivable.

"The same argument applies to the other attributes of God—omniscience, for instance. We understand perfectly well what is meant by knowledge, and we can raise up in our minds the conception of knowledge indefinitely greater than has been heretofore achieved. But we cannot conceive of infinite knowledge, of an infinite intelligence, that has no hands, or eyes, or ears, or sensation of any kind. Of a mind that produces its own content, that acts purely upon itself and not upon material that sensation furnishes it, we can form no conception whatever.

"The same insuperable difficulty we meet with when we come to consider the third and most important of the attibutes of God, infinite justice. God, it is said, is the power that makes for righteousness. Why did not that power realize righteousness from the beginning? If God is the cause and the world His effect, and if God is perfect, why is not the world perfect? The handiwork of perfection should itself be perfect.

"We cannot ascribe to the Godhead, if we use that venerable term for the Cause of causes, the attribute of power, or knowledge, or justice, in any sense that human beings can really understand. We can only speak of the Godhead as the source of the power, and the truth and the justice that we find exhibited in the world. But the inscrutable mystery of its being we cannot solve. What it is, in its own nature, we shall never know.

Idea of the Ancient Theists.

"What, then enabled the ancient theists to affirm so stoutly the existence of a being whose nature, confessedly, they could not fathom? They knew that there must be a cause of the world, that, as every single phenomenon had its cause, so the whole series must have a cause, and they interpreted that cause by its highest effects. They thought that, as water cannot rise higher than its source, so all that we see of excellence in the world could not be in it if there were not a corresponding excellence in the Source of it. And so they drew a picture of the best they saw, and said, 'this is God.' Or, rather, they took the theistic imagery, which tradition had transmitted to them, and reshaped it according to their highest notions of what a God ought to be.

"Now this method of arguing back from the cause seems to be perfectly legitimate. I do not see how we can help saying that for whatever excellence there may be in things, there must be a corresponding excellence in the source of those things. But there is this point, in which the position I occupy differs from the old theistic proposition.

A Makeshift Image of God.

"The image of God, as it exists in the mind, has always been, at least, by deeply religious persons, felt to be a makeshift, a provisional, human way of portraying something which we cannot adequately express, a sign, which does not do justice to the thing signified. We must definitely distinguish between the sign and the thing signified. We must remember that when we use the word 'God,' or any other kindred expression, we are using a metaphor. The ancient theists did not remember that. They confounded the metaphor with the thing which it was intended to figure forth. Not that that for which the metaphor stands is not real. It is the most real of all things. But the metaphor cannot describe, or cover, or contain it. Our religious conceptions are like the figures painted on a screen, which receive their illumination and stand out in brilliant colors and shapes when held against the light. The light is the Eternal Cause itself. The figures, the religious conceptions, are the product of our own minds."

Prof. Adler concluded with the recital of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

Methodists Lay a Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new First Methodist Episcopal Church of North New York was laid yesterday afternoon. About 500 members of the congregation were assembled about the building, which is now half finished. Bishop Andrews laid the cornerstone and pronounced the benediction.

The church, when completed, will have cost $50,000. It is 75 by 80 feet, with a parsonage, 20 by 60 feet, in the rear. The front is of pale brick, with gray stone trimmings.

No Agency
has more beneficially influenced the health and comfort of the people than the Royal Baking Powder.

GREATER NEW YORK'S DIOCESES.

Episcopal Clergy Discuss Whether There Can Be More than One.

The Episcopal clergy of this city and Brooklyn are interested in the solution of the issue raised at the recent convention of the Diocese of New York by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., of Grace Church as to the effect of the consolidation of the two cities upon the ecclesiastical relations of the Dioceses of New York and Long Island, in view of the existence in the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of a clause which forbids a city to form more than one diocese.

This question was discussed informally soon after the passage of the act which authorized the consolidation, but Dr. Huntington's resolution, adopted by the convention, makes the question one of pressing importance.

The matter was treated lightly at first by the majority of the clergy. A clearer study of the subject, however, has compelled the conclusion that it is too serious in its possible consequences to be ignored. It was argued by those who saw nothing destructive in existing ecclesiastical relations in the Church constitutional proviso that "no city shall form more than one diocese" that a sufficient precedent for present conditions existed in London, which has more than one diocese and more than one Bishop.

The judgment of the Diocesan Convention, as recorded by the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Huntington, was that the matter should be adjudicated by the next General Convention of the Church, and that the Constitution should be revised so as to remove all doubt as to the meaning of the article. The Committee on Canons will report to the next Diocesan Convention on the subject, and the decision of the local body will be laid before the whole Church in October, 1898.

EULOGIZED HENRY GEORGE.

Dr. Cadman Says the Men He Denounced Are Now Gloating.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen P. Cadman delivered a eulogy on Henry George yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Temple. There was a large audience present.

After briefly reviewing the life of the dead, he added that he died "fighting hideous bossism that has caused the city to sink."

Dr. Cadman said that the qualities that made Henry George what he was were a constructive mind, sincerity, unselfishness, an aim pure and unmixed, no double motives, and the feeling that he was here to teach his message.

"Henry George," continued the speaker, "met his death in the same struggle as that of over a hundred years ago. He fought for principle and the rights of men. He died fighting, and now New York represents a galley captured by a band of pirates, who are dividing the spoils. The men he threatened are not in jail, but it might be safer if they were. The men he denounced are now gloating over the plunder, but I tell you I would rather be Henry George dead, than any of the men he denounced."

At Dr. Cadman's suggestion the collection was devoted to the fund for raising a monument to the dead economist.

REV. THOMAS R. SLICER'S SERMON

He Began His Pastorate in All Souls' Church Yesterday.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, formerly pastor of the Church of Our Father, in Buffalo, preached his first sermon as pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning. The service was begun at 11 o'clock, and, after the sermon, the communion service followed.

At the morning service Mr. Slicer chose for his text a passage from II. Corinthians, i., 24, "Not that we have lordship over your faith, but are helpers of your joy; for by faith ye stand."

The main theme of the sermon was an exposition of the new pastor's ideas in regard to his duties and the duties of his congregation, and the relation in which he was to stand with them. He said in part:

"The declaration of Jesus was that He was an inspiration of spiritual power. I find the meaning of His place among the men with whom He associated, and with all men in the fact that He was willing to help. In the words of the Master: 'Not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' We are not lords over you. Nothing can more fully express the feeling of a Unitarian minister who comes to a new field. Dogmatism is impossible to him by training, inclination, and occupation. Paul, in his message to the Corinthians has sharply recalled to them the true conception of Christianity. As a method of thought and a way of life—as intended to adjust human relations—as a 'method of the divine life among men.'

"The purpose of the pulpit is not information. No sermon that serves its end is ever a clever performance. It is not a performance at all. One might as well say that the making of light in that early Genesis was a divine performance. The polite essay that used to be laid on the pulpit two generations ago, and is still occasionally used, might be called an extreme unction to a dying congregation. You can read better essays than you are ever likely to hear. There is but one field in which the minister of religion may be an expert. It is the life of the soul. This is my message. Let no one dream that any one has a lordship over his life."

PEOPLE'S CHURCH CHOIR QUITS.

Would Not Sing Because Mr. Dixon Spoke for Mr. Low.

The chorus choir of the People's Church, which holds services every Sunday morning in the Academy of Music, and listens to the preaching of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., refused to sing at the service yesterday morning, because the pastor last Sunday asked his congregation to vote for Seth Low as the candidate against Tammany having the best chance to win. The choir struck out of sympathy with Prof. Agramonte, who refused to sing in a church where Low's election was advocated.

Prof. Agramonte is a Cuban, whose son has for two years been in a Spanish prison. Some of the Cubans here claimed that Mr. Low was opposed to any interference by this country in favor of Cuban freedom.

When the services began in the Academy yesterday morning, the choir, which has heretofore occupied seats on the stage, was absent. There were only two soloists, the cornetist, and the piano accompanist.

Commenting upon the absence of the choir, the pastor said he was not surprised and did not criticise Prof. Agramonte under the circumstances.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Dr. MacArthur Believes It Was Located on the Armeninn Highlands.

In one of a series of sermons on Biblical history, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church last night, took for his subject the situation of the Garden of Eden. Eden."

He placed Eden on the highlands of Armenia. He called attention to the distinction between Eden, an extensive tract, and the Garden, which he believed was probably an especially fertile spot in Eden. That there was actually such a place, and that the story told in Genesis is not a mere allegory, he said he had not doubt. The word paradise is a common word in the Armenian language, one of the oldest languages in the world. It means a garden where grain is grown.

The four rivers which are described in the Bible account as having their rise in the garden, he identified as the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Araxes, or Aras, and the Halys, all of which have their sources within a few miles of each other on the Armenian highlands. The meaning of the names of the two rivers first mentioned in the Bible, the Pison and the Gihon, in the Hebrew, are the same as those of the Aras and Halys, namely, swift as an arrow.

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PLYMOUTH CHURCH JUBILEE

Dr. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, Eulogizes Henry Ward Beecher.

HIS INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND

The Great Preacher Was Among the First to Interpret and Spread the Cry for a Living Christ, Said Dr. Berry.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors yesterday morning, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, who was to preach, looked upon a congregation as large as those which greeted Henry Ward Beecher. The church was celebrating its golden jubilee, and though tickets of admission were required up to 10:20 o'clock, and no one was admitted who did not have one, the building was crowded long before that hour.

The church was opened on May 16, 1847, and publicly organized on June 13 of that year. Those anniversaries were recognized by appropriate services in May last, but it was thought advisable to have the principal celebration in November, as Mr. Beecher was installed on Nov. 11, 1847. Dr. Berry, to whom the church extended a call after Mr. Beecher's death, but who felt that he could not give up his own work in England, was invited to preach the sermon.

Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Horace Porter were seated on the platform with Dr. Berry. The latter has always been popular in Plymouth, and during the flurry over President Cleveland's Venezuelan message Plymouth and Dr. Berry's church, the Queens Street Chapel, exchanged cable messages praying for peace.

Dr. Berry's sermon yesterday, which was on the subject, "Beecher's Influence on the Thought and Teaching of England," created something of a sensation. He took the occasion to allude to the liberal doctrines which Dr. Abbott has been expounding and to declare that the truth of Jonah's story and the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch were things of "infinite unimportance." In part he said:

Seldom Heard by the Masses.

"Henry Ward Beecher was seldom seen and seldom heard by the great masses of the people in my country. His influence was the influence of thought when reduced to the cold and lifeless level of a printed page. During the period of his life we came under the sweet influence of a whole host of new thinkers and new workers; and yet amongst them all, not hindmost but foremost, was the man who was pastor of this church.

"In the first place, perhaps Beecher's greatest work was that he helped to bring back Christendom to the realization and enjoyment of the living Christ. Do not imagine that I am implying an absence of Christ from the generations that went before ours. Not even theologies could banish Christ out of the world. But Beecher's work has been to open men's eyes to the fact that He who makes the heart to glow, He who lifts the hope and purpose of Christendom, is no other than the Son of God, and that He who sits on the throne descends to us.

"Very early in the history of the Christian Church did Christ come to be more of a historic person than a living presence. The Roman Catholic Church, to which with reverence and thankfulness I personally acknowledge deep debts of gratitude for many things bright and beautiful, yet did this wrong to Christendom—it placed itself between the believer and his Lord, taught men to look for Christ in a sensuous sacrament, in a sensuous priest, in a ritual service, and created in the thought of Christendom, however unwittingly, the feeling that only there could Christ be found. Outside these walls men worked and thought and fought and suffered without His close companionship and inspiration.

"When Luther rose to smite the shackles of the Catholic Church from the neck of Christendom, alas! men put the Bible where the Pope had been, causing men to think that in this book and nowhere else could they find Christ or learn anything about Him. So the Church struggled on under these false conceptions until men's souls cried out for the living God; and foremost among those to interpret this cry of the heart and to guide men to the living Saviour was Henry Ward Beecher, who himself had found the way and whose whole life and preaching exhibited the reality, the sacredness of communion with Christ. He led us to see God, to know that Christ was present, and see the lineaments of His face and bask in the light of His spirit.

Beecher's a Positive Theology.

"Out of this great truth came another truth—that the sources of theology are not to be found in books, not even in sacred books, but in Christian experience. Having found the living Christ and recognized Him, it was an easy and necessary step to the conclusion that here are the great facts on which theology is built. As the scientist goes to nature for his facts and proceeds by methods of induction from observed facts to necessary conclusions, so, taught Beecher, the theologian must come into the realm of Christian facts and must by the same inductive methods argue from these facts. So Beecher's theology was not made up out of books; it was the living interpretation of facts he observed and of experiences he shared.

"This method of Beecher's supplied the element of certainty in religion. In England, except in few and inconsiderable places, it would be impossible to-day to raise any alarm or create any heresy hunt because a man brought forth some new interpretation of any of the great doctrines of the faith. Why? Because men have come to see that, whether Jonah is a fact or a fiction, doesn't matter; that whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch or not is a thing of infinite unimportance, except as a matter of literary interest; that the unfolding of God is there, unmistakable and divine, and the evidences of Christian truth are here in the hearts of men.

"And so we in England take life very calmly when there is a rearrangement of doctrinal truth, and say, 'Do what you will with the mechanics of religion, you can't take Him from us. We know Him because we have Him, and our faith is sure.'

"I have laid no stress on Beecher's specific contributions to this or that form of Christian doctrine. I have tried to show that he has influenced the whole spirit of theology and the whole attitude of Christian thought. His was the influence of leaven. He is here with us to-day, and is most content that the man who speaks for him has not wasted speech in idle personal eulogy, but tried to place him where Christ meant him to be and where he tried himself always to be, at the centre of that work and those influences that tend to the brightening of life, the hastening of the work of redemption, and the speeding of the coronation day of Christ."

At the close of Dr. Berry's sermon Dr. Abbott read a message of congratulation and blessing received on Friday by cable from the Queen Street Chapel, Dr. Berry's church, in Wolverhampton, and the cable message which Plymouth Church sent in reply.

The Evening Service.

At the evening service at Plymouth Church last night in continuation of the celebration of its semi-centennial, the sermon was preached by Dr. Berry. The musical part of the service was furnished by the choirs of the First Presbyterian Church and Plymouth Church, under the direction of R. Huntington Woodman and Charles H. Morse. The soloists from the First Presbyterian Church were Mrs. Etta Miller Orchard, Miss Antoinette Cooke, George Seymour Lenox, and Royal Stone Smith. Those from Plymouth were Miss Margaret E. Gaylord, Miss Agnes Anderson, George Leon Moore, and Dr. J. Frederic Gillette.

Dr. Berry made as the text of his sermon the gladness with which the Apostles addressed the masses, and the unity that prevailed among them. He said, in part:

"From the small room in which the Apostles assembled emanated soul-saving doctrines. There is a tendency on the other side of the water among the Congregationalists and Baptists to overlook the fact that the law of culture and development is a law of society and fellowship."

At the close of his sermon he paid a tribute to the pastors and congregation of Plymouth Church.

The closing exercises of the jubilee celebration will be held on Thursday, when addresses on theological and social problems will be made by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College.

FANCY GOODS DEP'T.
BROADWAY & ELEVENTH ST. STORE.

Just received, an importation of Jewelled Belts and Girdles, mounted on Leather and Velvet; in Turquoise, Steel, Amber and Rhinestone effects:
$6.50, $10, $25 and $35.

Real Shell, Amber and imported Rhinestone and Turquoise Side and Pompadour Combs:
$2.75, $4.75 and $6.75.

Imported Jewelled Hat-Pins, set with Turquoises, Pearls, Amethysts and Rhinestones;
$1.75, $2.50 and $3.00:

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IMPORTANT FUR SALE.
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Some items arranged for this sale are:

Astrakhan Collarettes, Mink Boas, Skunk Boas, Skunk Scarfs with Tails, Misses Chinchilla Muffs, $5.00 Each.

Astrakhan Collarettes, Electric Seal Collarettes, Stone Marten Cluster, Black Japanese Carriage Robes, Mink Muffs. Mounted Mats: Fox, Wolf or Leopard, $7.00 Each.

Electric Seal Collarettes, 4 stripe Mink Muffs, Skunk Scarfs, Carriage Robes, Coachman Capes, Krimmer Collarettes, Stone Marten Scarfs, Mink Collarettes, Electric Seal Collarettes with Chinchilla Edging, Skunk and Persian Combination, $10.00 Each.

Astrakhan and Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, Krimmer Capes, Persian Lamb and Mink Collarettes, $25.00 Each.

Also two lots of Seal Skin Sacques, just made, $150.00 and $175.00.

And a fine assortment of Persian Lamb, Seal Skin, Beaver, Skunk and Mink Capes.
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AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM Opera House. THE FIRST BORN Preceded by "A Night Session."
14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CUMBERLAND '61.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thur. Ev., Nov. 11, at 8:15. JOSEFFY.
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
Programme: Symphony No. 3, BRAHMS; Concerto for Pianoforte, SCHUMANN; Suite "Peer Gynt," GRIEG; Rhapsody for Orchestra, "Espana," CHABRIER.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75 cts., at box office, Metropolitan Opera House.

CARNEGIE HALL. 25th Season, 1897-98.
ORATORIO SOCIETY, Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
TWO CONCERTS AND A GRAND FESTIVAL,
commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society by Dr. Leopold Damrosch.
First Concert: GOUNOD'S "Redemption," Dec. 3, afternoon; Dec. 4, evening.
Second Concert: HANDEL'S "Messiah," Dec. 29, afternoon; Dec. 30, evening.
The Festival (April 13 to 16) will include Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Berlioz's "Damnation

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

(MONDAY EDITION,)

WITH FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

$1 Per Annum.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the New York Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 6, total transactions included 1,632,500 shares of stock and $7,439,500 bonds, with $64,500 Government and $23,000 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

Stocks.	Nov. 7, '96.	Nov. 6,'97.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis..	1,998,159	1,632,500	*365,659
Bank	199	66	*133
Mining	3,950	2,500	*1,450
Bonds.			
R. R. & Miss.	$14,733,000	$7,439,500	*$7,293,500
State	108,000	23,000	*85,000
Government ..	299,200	64,500	*234,700

* Decrease.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..... 1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.....	1	Long Island	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	3	Louis. & Nash	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil.....	1	Manhattan	3⅜
Am. Sug. Ref.....	9⅛	Mobile & Ohio	4
Am. Sug. Ref. pf...	3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	2½
Am. Tobacco	4½	Mo. Pacific	3
At., Top. & S. F....	1	Minn. Iron	1
At., T. & S. F. pf..	2⅛	Mich. Central.....	4⅛
Brook. Rapid Transit	2¼	National Lead	3
Brook. Union Gas....	1⅝	National Linseed Oil	1⅜
Canada Southern	2⅜	National Lead pf....	1
Central Pacific	1	New York Cent.....	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	New Jersey Cent....	6⅜
Chi. Gt. West.....	2⅜	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	3¼
Chi., Gt. W. pf., B.	3½	Nor. & West. pf....	1¼
Chicago Gas	2¼	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & East Ill.....	1	Nor. Pacific pf.....	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf...	3	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅜
Chi. & Northw.....	3	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	3⅝	Pacific Mail	1
C., C. C. & St. L...	3½	Penn. Railroad	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	3	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	4⅜	Pullman Car.....	4¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....	2	Reading	5⅜
Del. & Hudson.....	3¼	Reading 1st pf.....	4
Del., Lack. & West..	4⅜	Reading 2d pf.....	3
Detroit Gas	5	St. P. & Omaha....	3
Erie 1st pf.....	2⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.....	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.....	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
General Electric	2¼	Southern Railway pf.	2⅜
Illinois Central	2½	Penn. Coal & I.....	3⅜
Ill. Steel Co.....	4	Union P., 2d in. pd..	1⅜
Iowa Cent. pf.....	5	Wabash pf	2⅜
Kan. City, P. & G...	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1
Laclede Gas	2½	U. S. Leather pf....	3
Lake E. & West....	3½	West. Union	2½
L. E. & West. pf....	7⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, West. Lines	Erie 1st con..... 2
	Ch., M. & St. P. 1st. 1½
Hous. & Tex. gen...	So. Minn..... 1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st..... 1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.. 1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 3	Ore. Short Line Inc.,
Brook. El. 1st, t. r. 2½	..... 1½
Brook. W. & W. 5s. 1	Pitts., Shen. & L. E.
Brook. R. T. 5s.... 2	1st 2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s. 2	Reading gen. 4s..... 1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st. inc. 2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s. 1
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st. 1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.... 1
Cent., N. J., gen. 5s. 1	Southern R'y 5s..... 1½
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4s. 1⅜	Stand. R. & T. inc. 3
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s,	Tex. Pac. 1st..... 1
$45 paid 1½	Tex. Pac. 2d..... 1¼
Erie gen. lien..... 1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s. 1
Mo. Pac. 1st con.... 1⅜	U. P. D. & G. 1st. 3
Ore. Imp. con. 2d, in.	Wabash 2d 2½
paid 1½	Wabash deb. B..... 3

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 8.

Dividend payable on preferred stock Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Books close for annual meeting E. S. Higgins Carpet Company.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Books close for dividend American District Telegraph Company and for annual meeting Philadelphia Traction. Reopening books Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Annual meetings Brooklyn Union Gas, Nassau Bank, American Railway Light Company, and Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Dividend Bank State New York payable. Books close for dividend Chicago and Alton common and preferred stocks and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company and Columbus (Ohio) Gas. Books close for annual meeting Third Avenue Railroad. Annual meetings Manhattan Railway and Balanced Locomotive and Engineering Company. Books reopen American Railway Light Company.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

Books reopen Bank State of New York. Annual meetings Knickerbocker Trust Company and Third Avenue Railroad.

Friday, Nov. 12.

Books close for dividend American Cotton Oil Company preferred stock and Western Union Beef Company. Books reopen Boston and Montana Mining Company.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce of the Port of New York for the

Transactions New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 6, 1897.

Range for Year 1897. Highest.		Range for Year 1897. Lowest.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Nov. 6, 1,632,500.	Week ending Nov. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End'g Nov 6, 1897.
160	Oct. 5.	150	Feb. 10.	..	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	152	110
26⅞	Sept. 12.	9½	May 28.	— 1	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	18	20½	17	3,235
80½	Sept. 1.	52¾	Feb. 16.	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	74	76	74	76	61¼	330
117	Oct. 13.	110	Jan. 5.	..	American Express	116½	117¾	116½	117¾	113	57
15⅞	Aug. 6.	8½	Nov. 5.	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	10¼	10½	8½	9½	9¼	6,853
35	Aug. 5.	25	Nov. 5.	— 3	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	27⅞	27⅞	25	25	23	2,343
159½	Sept. 3.	109¼	March 29.	— 9⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	141½	143	130	132	122	266,765
121½	Sept. 14.	100¾	Jan. 7.	— 3	American Sugar Refining Company pf	114	114	109	110	102½	2,521
93⅜	Aug. 12.	86	March 4.	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	92	92	92	92	90	10
96⅝	Aug. 9.	67½	Feb. 15.	— 4½	American Tobacco	83	83	78¼	78¾	80½	30,303
115	Aug. 6.	108	Feb. 11.	..	American Tobacco preferred	110	110	110	110	105	480
40	Aug. 12.	22½	April 8.	— ⅝	Ann Arbor preferred	31	31	31	31	25	200
17	Sept. 18.	9⅛	April 19.	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	13⅝	13⅝	12¼	12½	...	5,765
35½	Sept. 18.	17	April 19.	— 2⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	29½	29¾	25⅞	26⅜	26½	37,545
21¼	Sept. 20.	9	July 10.	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio	13¾	13¾	12½	13¼	16¼	1,750
9⅞	Sept. 20.	3	May 22.	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	5½	5½	4½	4½	...	220
16½	Aug. 17.	3⅞	Oct. 28.	+ ⅜	Bay State Gas	4¾	5¼	4½	4⅞	16½	59,455
10¾	Sept. 27.	⅜	April 12.	— ⅜	Brooklyn Elevated, t. r.	8	8	8	8	...	200
37	Sept. 13.	18⅜	Jan. 7.	— 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	33¾	33¾	30⅝	31¾	25	7,668
137	Sept. 13.	85	Jan. 7.	— 1⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	123	123	121½	121⅞	95	889
4⅝	Oct. 23.	⅝	June 16.	— ⅜	Brunswick Company, 1st installment paid	3½	3¼	3	3¼	...	400
25⅛	Sept. 20.	10⅜	May 14.	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	16	16	16	16	...	50
62⅛	Sept. 10.	44½	Jan. 13.	— 3⅜	Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅞	52½	52⅞	50½	4,000
81⅜	Oct. 14.	46¼	March 29.	..	Canadian Pacific	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79½	...	1,200
18	Sept. 28.	7⅛	April 20.	— 1	Central Pacific	14	14	13	13	14½	760
27½	Aug. 30.	15⅜	March 29.	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22⅜	20⅛	20½	17⅜	25,161
166	March 10.	152½	July 27.	..	Chicago & Alton	140	140	140	140	...	3
170½	Oct. 2.	170½	Oct. 2.	..	Chicago & Alton preferred	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	...	10
102¼	Sept. 20.	69⅝	Jan. 5.	— 3⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	95½	96⅜	91	92	83⅛	184,594
61	Sept. 8.	31¼	June 7.	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54⅞	54	54	40	250
108¾	Sept. 18.	73¼	Jan. 5.	— 2¼	Chicago Gas	96⅜	97⅝	92½	94⅜	78	88,550
20⅝	Aug. 12.	3⅝	June 23.	— 2⅝	Chicago Great Western	15½	15⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...	33,693
43	Sept. 20.	31½	Aug. 26.	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	39¼	39½	39½	39½	...	50
33¼	Sept. 23.	19	Aug. 21.	— 3½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	23¼	23½	23½	23½	...	100
74¼	Oct. 8.	71⅛	Oct. 19.	..	Chicago Great Western, Dev	73	73	73	73	...	25
13	Aug. 31.	8	Oct. 20.	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	8½	8½	8	8	...	650
38¼	Sept. 1.	26½	July 30.	— 3	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville preferred	29	30	27	27	...	842
102	Sept. 15.	69¾	April 19.	— 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	93½	93⅞	89	90½	79½	148,282
146	Sept. 4.	130¾	March 6.	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	139¾	139¾	139	139¾	129	1,896
132½	Sept. 15.	101¾	April 19.	— 3	Chicago & Northwestern	123⅝	123¾	117½	119	105	11,783
165½	Sept. 22.	153	Jan. 12.	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	163⅛	163⅛	163½	163½	146	280
97½	Sept. 20.	60¾	April 19.	— 4⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	86½	87	81⅜	82¾	74½	59,256
41½	Sept. 15.	21⅜	June 1.	— 3½	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	36	36	30¾	32	32¼	6,445
86⅛	Sept. 8.	63	June 16.	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	83	83	83	83	...	10
40¾	March 3.	39	Nov. 3.	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	39	39	39	39	...	160
27⅞	Sept. 14.	15¼	June 28.	— 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22	20	21¼	23	1,330
7⅞	Aug. 12.	3¼	June 4.	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	135
18	Jan. 18.	1⅝	April 30.	— ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	6	6¼	5	5½	17½	2,010
46	Jan. 1.	14	Aug. 3.	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	...	100
241⅞	Sept. 16.	136½	Jan. 2.	+ ¼	Consolidated Gas	197	210	191	197¼	157¼	15,760
41⅝	July 19.	30	June 16.	..	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	...	100
90½	July 29.	80	June 16.	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...	80
123	Sept. 18.	99¾	April 11.	— 3½	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	108½	109⅞	127	7,175
164	Aug. 12.	146½	May 20.	— 4⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	156	156¾	150½	151	158½	2,030
50¼	Aug. 16.	36	April 20.	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	45	45	42¾	44	46¾	2,370
14⅜	July 10.	7	April 5.	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¼	100
54	Oct. 29.	20	Jan. 5.	— 5	Detroit Gas	50	50	48½	49	...	400
10¼	Aug. 7.	6½	May 7.	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	100
132½	Sept. 17.	101¾	Jan. 2.	..	Edison Elec. Illuminating of New York	125	125	123	123	99¾	70
19	Sept. 16.	11½	April 19.	— ½	Erie	16	16¼	13¾	14¾	17⅜	2,500
46¾	Sept. 16.	27	April 19.	— 2⅜	Erie 1st preferred	37	37	33¾	34½	38⅝	2,100
25⅝	Aug. 12.	15½	May 24.	— 1	Erie 2d preferred	19½	19½	18¾	18⅝	22½	340
34	Sept. 20.	20	June 8.	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	31½	300
48	Sept. 21.	37	April 23.	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	43	43	43	43	...	200
20	Sept. 2.	10	Aug. 14.	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	15	15	15	15	...	16
41⅝	Sept. 15.	28⅝	May 17.	— 2¼	General Electric	33⅜	33⅜	30¼	31½	34¾	9,775
101	Sept. 20.	81½	July 31.	— ½	H. B. Claflin Company	98½	98½	98	98¼	...	747
38½	Sept. 21.	35	March 1.	..	Homestake	40	40	40	40	...	135
110¾	Aug. 7.	91½	April 19.	— 2½	Illinois Central	102¼	102¾	98¾	99¾	96½	5,683
97	Aug. 7.	96	July 19.	..	Illinois Central leased line	95	95	95	95	...	40
50	Aug. 30.	29½	April 20.	— 4	Illinois Steel Company	42½	42½	39	40	54⅜	725
13½	Sept. 4.	6	April 5.	— ⅛	Iowa Central	9	9	8¾	8¾	9¾	430
41⅜	Sept. 4.	23	June 8.	— 5	Iowa Central preferred	30¼	30½	28	28	32½	697
9¾	Aug. 16.	4	June 12.	..	Kanawha & Michigan	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	20
29⅞	Sept. 10.	23	Sept. 21.	— 1½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	24½	24½	23	23	...	20
49¾	Aug. 31.	22	May 4.	— 2½	Laclede Gas	43	43	38¼	40½	28½	4,563
22½	Sept. 20.	13	May 11.	— 3½	Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	13½	14	19½	940
79⅜	Sept. 20.	58¼	April 11.	— 7½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	73¼	73¼	67	67½	72¼	1,684
181	Sept. 16.	152	Jan. 2.	— ¼	Lake Shore	170	170	169½	169¾	151	1,685
55	Jan. 8.	39¾	Nov. 5.	— 1½	Long Island	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	62	463
63⅞	Sept. 3.	40½	April 19.	— 3½	Louisville & Nashville	58¼	56¾	51⅝	53	52⅝	45,592
113	Sept. 10.	81¾	May 6.	— 3⅜	Manhattan Consolidated	102¼	103½	96⅝	98½	99¼	29,322
104	Nov. 3.	99⅜	Oct. 15.	..	Metropolitan Street Railway	101½	104	100	101⅝	...	5,055
111⅝	Sept. 6.	90	Jan. 28.	— 4½	Michigan Central	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	95½	980
31½	Sept. 16.	16	May 14.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	24	24	24	24	19¾	200
80	Sept. 16.	77¾	March 18.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	85	85	85	85	75	15
60	Aug. 31.	38	April 14.	— 1	Minnesota Iron	57	57¼	56½	56½	98	500
16⅞	Sept. 16.	10	April 19.	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13⅝	12	12½	13⅜	2,445
42	Sept. 15.	24⅜	April 19.	— 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	32⅜	32⅝	28	29⅝	29⅝	10,971
40¼	Jan. 7.	10	May 6.	— 3	Missouri Pacific	30⅝	31⅞	26¼	27⅝	35½	51,507
32	Aug. 19.	18	June 3.	— 4	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	23	23	24½	1,200
44	Sept. 10.	21¾	Feb. 16.	— 3	National Lead Company	34⅞	35¼	31¾	31½	27⅝	10,258
109⅝	Sept. 10.	88⅜	Feb. 13.	— 1	National Lead Company preferred	103⅜	103⅜	102⅜	102⅜	90	750
23½	Aug. 31.	10	May 13.	— 1⅜	National Linseed Oil	17	17	14⅞	15¼	19	800
45	Aug. 30.	8½	April 15.	..	National Starch 2d preferred	20	20	20	20	...	237
103¼	Jan. 19.	68⅛	May 24.	— 5⅝	New Jersey Central	92¼	92⅜	86½	87¼	106½	2,985
115½	Sept. 16.	92½	Feb. 18.	— 3¼	New York Central	108⅜	108⅝	104¼	105	96	22,035
185½	Sept. 20.	160	Feb. 11.	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	180½	180½	178⅜	180	...	45
17⅜	Sept. 3.	11	Feb. 11.	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	13½	13½	13¼	13	13	300
81½	Sept. 4.	67⅜	April 15.	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	...	100
43½	Sept. 20.	24	Feb. 10.	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	35½	35½	31½	31¾	31	370
20	Oct. 2.	6½	May 28.	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	17	17	17	17	10½	2,950
45	Sept. 17.	18¼	May 20.	— 3¼	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	33	33	28	29¼	29½	3,840
17¼	Sept. 10.	9	April 19.	..	Norfolk & Western	13¼	14	13¼	14	...	230
46⅝	Sept. 4.	22½	May 5.	— 2¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	44⅞	44⅞	39½	40¼	...	3,327
6¼	Aug. 13.	3⅜	April 20.	— ½	North American	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	5½	3,300
21⅝	Sept. 16.	11	April 19.	— 1⅜	Northern Pacific	18½	18⅝	16½	17	...	6,685
57	Sept. 16.	32¼	Jan. 5.	— 1½	Northern Pacific pf	53	53⅜	48⅝	50½	...	74,255
20¼	Sept. 16.	12⅜	April 19.	— 1⅝	Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	14⅜	15	15⅜	7,035
41	Sept. 10.	16	June 8.	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	35	35	35	35	...	50
73½	Sept. 11.	37¼	Jan. 8.	— 2½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	67⅜	67⅜	66	66	...	200
15¼	Oct. 16.	12¼	Nov. 3.	..	Oregon Improvement, 2d in. pd	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...	100
23⅜	Aug. 16.	17⅜	July 9.	— ⅝	Oregon Short Line	18½	18½	17⅜	18	...	1,550
39¼	Sept. 2.	24	Jan. 9.	— 1	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	28½	29⅜	25½	11,185
119	Sept. 20.	110¼	Nov. 4.	— 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	115	115½	110¼	110¼	...	2,859
3⅜	Aug. 17.	¼	June 2.	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1¼	1	1	1¼	3	350
84½	Oct. 21.	11¼	March 29.	— ½	Ph.tts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	32⅞	33½	30¾	32	18	4,520
70½	Oct. 20.	44¼	June 25.	— 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	67	67	65	65	...	200
185	Sept. 16.	152	Jan. 2.	— 2¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	160	160	165	167	160	4,933
29¼	Sept. 20.	16⅜	April 19.	— 2⅜	Reading	23⅜	23⅝	19⅝	20⅜	...	32,905
57⅜	Sept. 20.	38½	April 19.	— 4	Reading 1st preferred	50	50	44⅜	45⅜	...	21,231
35½	Sept. 20.	22¼	April 10.	— 3	Reading 2d preferred	29	29	25	26	...	5,440
59⅜	Sept. 10.	38½	June 25.	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	...	153
9⅝	Sept. 2.	3½	June 14.	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island	6¼	6¼	6	6	...	1,200
52	Sept. 1.	37⅝	June 10.	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	46	46	46	46	...	321
20¼	Sept. 2.	10½	July 28.	— 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	14⅝	14⅝	12¾	12¾	...	809
9	Aug. 12.	4	April 19.	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜	...	556
57½	Aug. 12.	37	Jan. 29.	— 1⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st preferred	52	52¼	48⅝	50	...	3,220
22⅜	Aug. 12.	12	April 15.	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d preferred	19⅜	19⅜	17⅜	19	...	770
7	Aug. 16.	1	April 1.	..	St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4¼	4½	5	110
14⅜	Sept. 3.	3½	April 1.	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10½	220
125	Aug. 6.	114	Jan. 28.	..	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	123	123	123	123	111	3
89½	Sept. 16.	67	Jan. 2.	— 3	St. Paul & Omaha	80	80⅜	75¼	76¼	44	10,350
23¾	Sept. 8.	13½	Jan. 13.	— ½	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	14⅜	1,930
12⅜	Sept. 10.	7	April 19.	— ⅝	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	9	9	3,588
38⅜	Sept. 10.	22⅜	April 19.	— 2⅜	Southern Railway preferred	31¾	31¾	27	28	20¾	22,398
*151	Sept. 9.	*102	Jan. 6.	..	Standard Gas preferred	148	148	148	148	...	50
11⅜	Jan. 19.	3½	June 29.	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...	1,507

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Transactions New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 6, 1897.

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Range for Year 1897. Highest.		Range for Year 1897. Lowest.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Week ending Nov. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Nov. 6, 1897.
35⅛	Sept. 9.	17	May 20.	— 3⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	26⅜	26⅛	22¼	23⅜	32	20,681
15	Oct. 30.	8	April 1.	— ¾	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	10	10½	9½	5,500
161	March 15.	146	May 21.	..	Third Avenue	148	151	148	151	164	100
27⅝	Oct. 20.	4½	April 19.	— 1⅝	Union Pacific, 2d in. pd	22	23⅜	19⅝	20⅜	...	51,240
11⅝	Sept. 23.	1	April 24.	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	8¼	8¼	6⅝	7¼	3⅝	5,610
10	Aug. 25.	6¾	May 22.	— ½	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7	7	10⅜	2,090
72	Sept. 1.	50	April 22.	— 3	United States Leather preferred	62	62⅝	60	60½	66⅝	5,905
25¼	Jan. 19.	16	June 3.	..	United States Rubber	16½	16½	15⅜	16⅜	24	1,200
76⅞	Jan. 5.	50	July 20.	..	United States Rubber preferred	66	66	63	64	79⅜	1,370
9⅜	Sept. 7.	4⅜	March 29.	— ⅜	Wabash	7	7⅛	5⅜	6⅜	7⅜	1,530
24⅝	Sept. 20.	11⅛	April 19.	— 2⅜	Wabash preferred	19	19	15	16⅛	18⅛	16,707
110½	Sept. 8.	98	June 15.	..	Wells-Fargo Express	109½	110½	109⅜	110⅜	94	92
10	Sept. 8.	5⅜	June 3.	+ ⅛	Western Union Beef	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	...	1,050
90⅜	Sept. 11.	75⅜	May 7.	— 2½	Western Union Telegraph	88½	88½	84½	85½	88	23,161
20	Jan. 5.	2⅜	April 15.	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	31⅜	200
4⅜	Aug. 12.	1	June 3.	..	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	50
					SILVER.						
65¼	Jan. 17.	51⅜	Aug. 27.	..	Bullion certificates	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	65¼	1,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices for the year are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,488,313
Corresponding week, 1896	7,815,250
Since Jan. 1, 1897	416,235,828
Corresponding period, 1896	379,017,993

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,691,863
Corresponding week, 1896	6,834,357
Since Jan. 1, 1897	342,253,831
Corresponding period, 1896	316,198,818

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$174,207
Corresponding week, 1896	2,060,342
Since Jan. 1, 1897	15,857,861
Corresponding period, 1896	82,405,390

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$804,861
Corresponding week, 1896	908,160
Since Jan. 1, 1897	89,567,195
Corresponding period, 1896	95,959,060

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	$725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,220,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,453
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,188
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	790,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 6, 1897.

BONDS. Sales Week Ending Nov. 6..$7,527,000	Week ending Nov. 6, 1897. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st, ex coupon..	80	80	80	80	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	80	80	80	80	3
American Tobacco scrip	80	80	75	75	22½
Ann Arbor 1st	81½	81½	80½	80½	25
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	86⅞	86⅞	85⅜	86	561
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	55⅝	56	52½	53½	880
Austin & Northwestern 1st	84	84	83½	83¾	26
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	80	81	80	80	19
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	89	89	88	88	48
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	100	100	99	99	35
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	110½	110⅝	110	110⅝	70
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st..	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
Canada Southern 1st	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	7
Canada Southern 2d	106½	107	106½	107	19
Central of Georgia 1st income	39½	39½	37	38	16
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	90½	89½	89½	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½	32
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered..	111	111	110	110	13
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	79⅜	80	77½	78¾	186
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110½	34
C. & O. R. & A., 1st cn. 4s	101	101¾	101	101	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	107½	107½	106¼	106¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	93¾	94	93½	93½	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	117	117½	117	117⅛	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consols	126½	126½	126½	126½	3
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	36
Chicago & Erie 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 6s	95	95	95	95	*30
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103¼	41
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol	134½	134⅝	134½	134⅝	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	45	45	43½	44½	173
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	101	101	100¼	100¼	6
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Cleveland & Pitts. S. F.	109	109	109	109	2
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, trust receipts	62½	62½	61⅜	61⅜	45
Col. & Hock. Valley 5s, tr. rects., $45 paid..	73	73	72½	72½	14
Columbus & Hocking Valley gen. 6s	52	52	52	52	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	99½	99½	99	99	6
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	84	84	84	84	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	88⅛	88½	87½	87½	18
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	116	116	116	116	3
East Tennessee reorganization lien	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	21
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. Con. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	4
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 1st 5s	100½	100½	100	100	13
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	106	106	106	106	1
Erie general lien	70½	70¾	60	69	28
Erie prior lien	91⅛	91⅛	90	90½	65
Erie 1st consolidated	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	10
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	75	75	75	75	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	85½	86	85½	86	6
Flint & Père Marquette general 6s	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	68	68½	68	68½	20
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	5
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Gal., Harrisburg & San A., Mex. & Pac 1st.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	23
Green Bay & Western deb. B	5	5	5	5	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	120	120	120	120	15
General Electric debentures	102⅛	102⅛	101½	101½	17
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	77	79	77	78¼	71
Illinois Central 3½s	101	101	101	101	18
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102	102	102	102	4
Illinois Central West. line 1st 4s	103¾	104	103¾	104	12
Iowa Central 1st	97⅜	98	97⅜	97½	28
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	85½	86	82⅞	84	52
Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107	107	107	107	11
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st	79¾	80	79	79	17
Kansas Pacific cn., tr. rects	86½	86¾	83	86¼	305
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div. ass'd ex. mat. coup.	110	110	110	110	2
Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	85⅝	86	85¼	85⅝	127½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	49⅜	50⅜	48½	50½	206
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	80⅜	81	80¾	81	4
Kings County Elevated 1st	57	57½	57	57½	6
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½	27
Lake Shore 3½s	104	104½	104	104½	91
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	104	104	104	104	20
Lake Shore 1st consol. coup	111	111	111	111	1
Lake Shore 1st consol., registered	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	48
Lehigh Valley Term. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	22
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol., assented	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	12
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	119	119	119	119	10
Louis., Evans. & St. L. con. 5s, tr. rects	36	36	36	36	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 1st..	120½	120¾	120½	120¾	2
Louisville & Nashville cons	101½	101½	101½	101½	11
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	85	85	84	84	16
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Manhattan Con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93¾	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Metropolitan Elevated 2d	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	25
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	103⅞	110¼	103⅝	110¼	100
Midland of New Jersey 1st	117	117	117	117	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106¼	106¼	105	105	42
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
Missouri Pacific cn.	90½	90½	89	89	17
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	72	72	71⅜	71⅜	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122	122	122	122	7
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con.	103	103	103	103	1
New York Central 1st coupon	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st	104	104¼	103⅝	104¼	33
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st, reg.	103	103	103	103	1
New York, New Haven & H. con. deb. ctfs.	137½	137½	137½	137½	½
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	97	97	95¾	95¾	20
New York, Ontario & Western 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	8
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	75¾	77	76	76⅜	61
Northern Ohio 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½	10
Northern Pacific 1st coup	120	120⅝	120	120⅜	13
Northern Pacific general lien	58½	58¾	56⅞	58¼	471½
Northern Pacific prior lien	90⅜	90¾	90	90¼	397½
Northwest sinking fund 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	6
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	1
Northwest Consolidated 7s	144	144	144	144	10
Ohio & Mississippi Consol	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	17
Ohio & Mississippi Consol sink. fund	103	103	103	103	1
Ohio Southern 1st	77	77	77	77	1

BONDS.	Week ending Nov. 6, 1897. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s, 2d instal. paid.	40½	40½	37½	39⅜	90
Oregon Improvement 1st, trust receipts	103	103	102½	102½	42
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120⅜	119⅝	119⅝	17
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	92¾	93⅝	92	92	104
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	54	54	54	54	2
Oregon Short Line inc. B. & Coll. Trust	36¼	36½	36	36	31
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	93	93	92½	92⅝	83
Pacific of Missouri 2d ext	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 4½s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	6
Reading gen. 4s	84½	84⅝	82½	83⅜	193
Rio Grande Western 1st	81½	81½	81	81	21
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	5
Rock Island 5s	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	52
Rock Island debenture 5s	102	102	102	102	6
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	2
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	21
St. Louis & San Francisco cn. 4s	70½	70½	70½	70½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	101⅜	101½	101	101	29
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115	115	7
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	88	88	88	88	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71⅞	49
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	11
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	104½	104½	103⅞	103⅞	21
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mil. Div	139¾	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	7
St. Paul, Chicago Pacific Western 5s	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div	118½	119	118½	119	11
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	126	127½	126	127½	5
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Dakota ext	119	119	119	119	5
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana Central 5s	106⅜	106½	106⅜	106½	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	60½	60½	59	59¼	49
San Fran. & Northern Pac. 6s reg certfs	126	126	126	126	25
Scioto Valley & New England g. 4s	83	83	82½	82½	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st	92	92	92	92	5
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	100¼	100⅝	100	100	34
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5	90	90	90	90	1
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st	107	107	106¾	107	33
Southern Railway 5s	91½	91⅝	89¾	90	201
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜	14
Standard Rope & Twine inc	12	12	11	11	10
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Division..	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	96¾	96¾	23
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	95	95	43
Texas Pacific 2d inc	28	28½	25¼	26⅜	317
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, trust receipts	82½	82½	81¾	81¾	15
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	110	110	110	110	10
Union Pacific 1st of 1896	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
Union Pacific 1st, 1897	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
Union Pacific 1st, 1898	102	102	102	102	5
Union P. 6s, coll. tr. notes, 62½ p. c. prin pd.	41½	41½	40½	40½	136
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 5s	48	48	45	46	140
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st, tr. rects	48	48	45	45⅜	85
United States Leather 6s	113	113	112½	112½	17
Wabash 1st	105¾	105¾	105	105½	63
Wabash 2d	78	78	77	77	37
Wabash debenture, B	28	28	26	26	35
Western Pacific 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Western Union col. tr. 5s	109	109¼	108½	108½	5
West Shore 4s, c	109½	109½	109½	109½	57
West Shore 4s, r	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	7
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st	107⅜	107¼	107¼	107⅜	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, Wheeling Div	77	77	77	77	5
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	33	33	32½	32½	80
Total sales					$7,439,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States currency 6s, 1898	102⅜	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
United States 4s, 1907, r	113	113	112¾	112¾	25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	114	114	114	3½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	16
United States 5s, coupon	114⅞	114⅞	114¾	114⅜	4
United States 5s, registered	114⅜	115	114¾	115	6
Total sales					$64,500

STATE BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Tennessee Settlement 3s	83	84⅞	83	84⅞	12
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	80	80	80	80	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	9
Total sales					$23,000
Grand total					$7,527,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
United States 2s, registered	98½	Aug. 12	98¼	Sept. 10	98¼	Sept. 10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	Nov. 3	110⅝	June 3	112¾	Nov. 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Sept. 20	111⅜	Jan. 12	114	Nov. 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	Oct. 26	120½	Jan. 5	128½	Oct. 29
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128¼	Oct. 26	120½	Jan. 5	128	Nov. 5
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Nov. 3	113	May 11	115	Nov. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115¾	Oct. 22	113	May 4	114¾	Nov. 5
United States currency 6s, 1898	103½	Feb. 16	102¾	Nov. 5	102¾	Nov. 5
United States currency 6s, 1899	107¾	April 7	106½	Feb. 16	107¾	April 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108½	Sept. 17	105½	July 12	108½	Nov. 3
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	107¾	Oct. 9	107¾	Oct. 9
Alabama, Class B	107½	June 22	104⅜	July 26	104⅜	July 26
Alabama, Class C	100	April 1	98½	Feb. 23	99	Sept. 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s	96	April 1	95½	April 21	93	Sept. 15
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105½	June 16	103½	July 21	103½	July 21
North Carolina con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4	100	Oct. 4	100	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s	86	Aug. 17	76	April 6	84⅛	Nov. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	81½	Sept. 24	72	Feb. 18	80	Nov. 4
Virginia funded debt	67¾	Sept. 8	61	Jan. 5	67¼	Nov. 4
Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1	5	April 1	5	April 1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	March 1	3½	June 22	3½	June 22

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		
America	335	April	20	335	April	20	835	April	20
American Exchange	174½	Sept.	24	166	June	22	170	Nov.	4
Broadway	238	June	1	235	Oct.	16	235	Oct.	16
Central National	165	May	17	130	Jan.	9	161	Oct.	15
Chatham	295	Jan.	5	290	July	27	290	July	27
Chemical	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2
Columbia	175	Jan.	11	170	May	10	170	May	10
Commerce	210	Oct.	7	203	Jan.	12	207½	Nov.	4
Continental	135	July	12	131	Sept.	22	131	Sept.	22
Corn Exchange	290	Feb.	18	290	Feb.	18	290	Feb.	18
Fourth National	185	Sept.	20	173½	Aug.	24	184	Oct.	20
Gallatin	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19
Importers & Traders'	535	March	23	531	Jan.	28	535	March	23
Manhattan	220	July	15	220	July	15	220	July	15
Market & Fulton	217¾	May	21	215	July	12	215	July	12
Mechanics'	186	March	10	185½	Feb.	8	185	March	10
Merchants'	149	Oct.	21	149	Oct.	21	149	Oct.	21
Metropolis	475	April	21	442½	April	10	475	April	21
New York	237½	March	22	232½	March	15	237½	March	22
New York County	800	March	23	800	March	23	800	March	23
Ninth National	100	June	3	97	Sept.	15	97	Oct.	18
North America	137½	Sept.	23	132	Jan.	21	136	Nov.	4
Park	262	Sept.	10	235¼	Aug.	4	262	Sept.	10
Phenix	107½	May	14	107½	May	14	107½	May	14
Republic	160	June	19	150	Feb.	16	159	Aug.	17
Seaboard	170	July	19	170	July	19	170	July	19
Shoe & Leather	95	Oct.	27	90	April	5	95	Oct.	27
State of New York	115	March	3	115	March	3	115	March	3
Third National	85	May	14	85	May	14	85	March	14
Tradesmen's	102	Oct.	11	88½	Feb.	8	102	Nov.	3
West Side	290	Oct.	7	290	Oct.	7	290	Oct.	7
Western National	121	Oct.	19	114	Feb.	2	121	Oct.	19

TWO ILLINOIS DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing the judgment in the case of A. J. Cutler versus C. W. Pardridge. The suit was brought from commissions alleged to be due the plaintiff from Pardridge. The defendants set up the plea of gambling contracts, and, although the trial court and the Appellate Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, Cutler, the Supreme Court, by its decision, sustains the contention of the defendants that the debt is void because based upon a gambling transaction.

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Commission men on the board are watching the case of W. E. Webbe & Co. versus the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is a case to establish the liability of the telegraph company for errors. Webbe & Co. received a dispatch from a customer to purchase 50,000 bushels of wheat, and did so. On confirming the trade it was discovered that the order as sent was for only 5,000 bushels. On the transaction there was a loss of about $1,000, and Webbe & Co. sued the telegraph company for the loss. On trial the company took refuge behind a printed clause on the telegraph blank stating that the company would not be liable for damages unless they were claimed within sixty days. The firm held that the stipulation was against public policy, but the Judge in the lower court took the case from the jury and decided in favor of the company. An appeal to the Appellate Court resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the lower court. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois has resulted in the reversal of the decision of the other courts and a new trial ordered.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PLENTY OF MONEY OUT WEST.

Money in Chicago continues plentiful and rates are unchanged. The State Bank reports show holdings in the way of reserves amounting to about 40 per cent. In State banks and the reports of the National banks made practically the same showing. Call loans are now made at 3 to 4 per cent., while time loans are from 4 to 5 per cent. Some idea of the difficulty in finding an investment for money is to be found in the good demand for bonds.—Chicago Evening Post.

WHERE INCREASED EARNINGS GO.

Twenty-three of the principal English railroads, excluding Scotland and Ireland, earned in the first half of 1897, £1,300,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1896. Practically three-quarters of this went in increased working expenses, and of these working expenses wages are the main item. On the Great Northern, for instance, out of £57,000 increased working expenses, increased wages account for £43,000.—Railroad Gazette.

THIS AGE OF GOLD.

The gross output of gold is steadily expanding; the number of companies in operation is steadily increasing; the development work and extraction are effected at reduced cost; and the accompaniment, partly, perhaps, in some cases, of better grade of ore, but in the majority of cases of reduced working expenses, is resulting in increased profits. Even without concessions, there are indications that mines which have hitherto not been able to work profitably with ore yielding 25 to 30 shillings per ton may, with modern plant and cheaper labor and coal, yield a profit, and be able to come into production.—London Statist.

TRADE ONLY BEGINNING.

American exports of steel rails have attracted a good deal of attention of late, but it is well to remember that we have only made a beginning in securing our share of foreign trade. In the month of September exports of steel rails from Great Britain amounted to 36,214 tons, which was an increase of some 2,000 tons over the shipments of September, 1896.—Engineering News.

IRON AND COAL ABROAD.

The British Iron and Coal Trade Review writes as follows respecting manufactured iron and steel:

"Now that there is a greater likelihood of a resumption of work in the engineering trades, customers have shown increased willingness to give out orders, and the bookings this week are better than they have been for some time past. In the Midlands, business is brisk, manufacturers having sufficient work in hand to keep them busily engaged until the beginning of next year; and, although the Lancashire iron trade is somewhat slack, the steel trade of the district is steady and prices firm. In South Wales, advances have been made in steel bars, and work is in a satisfactory condition. The finished iron and steel trades of the Cleveland district are doing well, and prices are steady.

"In regard to coal, for the time of year the shipping trade is very well maintained, and there has been an increase in the volume of the Scotch shipments this week. The demand for house coal continues to increase, and very satisfactory prices are realized. Steam coal has shown some signs of improvement, but slack and cheap manufacturing fuel are difficult to dispose of for the moment and stocks are accumulating at pits."

IN THE ELECTRIC FIELD.

The General Electric Company is now running its various plants at full capacity, and has an abundance of work in prospect. The policy of the management has been to avoid inviting competition by advancing prices, but rather to stimulate consumption by keeping them at as low a figure as is compatible with a fair profit.

The Westinghouse, Fort Wayne, and other companies are, I hear, sharing in the heavy increase in demand for electrical equipment.

The earnings of street railway lines are showing substantial increases. These do not keep pace with the gains made by the steam roads, for the reason that the latter enjoy a freight business, which, since late Summer, has been almost unprecedented. Telegraph earnings are also feeling the stimulus of the general trade revival.—Electrical Review.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE.

Compared with the prices of the shares of other companies, Union Pacifics are relatively cheap, for when the reorganization is finally completed, with good trade the company should earn the full dividend on its preference shares, and the ordinary shares would then be within sight of a dividend, even though none is paid for a while.—London Statist.

BIMETALLISM.

Surely, says The London Economist, our Government ought to be able to say whether or not it is prepared to accept such a proposal as that it should bind this country to buy £10,000,000 worth of silver annually, and if it is not prepared to come under such an obligation, what is the use of practically encouraging France and the United States to continue negotiations which can only end in failure, and may do much harm by unsettling people's minds, and especially by putting obstacles in the way of the much-needed currency reform in the United States. With the refusal of India to reopen her mints, the possibility of getting France to enter into an international bimetallic arrangement ceases. That is a deathblow to the bimetallist aspiration. And it is neither kind to them nor does it serve any but a bad end to buoy them up with false hopes.

NO SIGN OF DEPRESSION.

The activity in manufacturing and distributive trades at this time surpasses expectations, considering the rush of orders in the early Fall weeks and the retarding influence of continued mild weather on the movement of Winter goods in the more recent weeks.—Oil, Paint and Drug Review.

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

Capital.	Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,852,800	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,120,000	$2,240,000	$1,410,000	$14,110,000	25.8
2,050,000	2,068,700	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,285,000	3,329,000	2,325,000	17,086,000	33.1
2,000,000	1,014,100	Merchants' National.	11,851,400	2,374,900	1,139,300	13,749,600	25.5
2,000,000	2,042,500	Mechanics' National.	9,429,000	1,384,000	491,000	7,937,000	23.7
1,500,000	2,503,000	Bank of America.	19,438,700	2,717,700	2,277,000	21,847,000	22.7
1,000,000	243,900	Phenix National	3,013,000	328,000	691,000	3,808,000	28.2
1,000,000	3,724,100	National City	45,681,800	13,192,200	11,285,700	65,331,700	37.5
750,000	108,600	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,743,400	404,000	282,900	2,670,900	25.0
300,000	7,368,300	Chemical National.	24,426,000	5,421,600	2,809,300	25,377,000	32.4
600,000	178,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,116,800	993,500	585,600	5,967,800	26.4
1,000,000	1,678,300	Gallatin National	7,021,500	966,100	966,000	6,065,600	31.8
300,000	168,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,043,800	157,600	232,900	1,218,800	32.0
400,000	226,200	Mech. & Traders'	2,055,000	270,000	335,000	2,530,000	26.9
200,000	173,200	Greenwich	1,035,500	106,100	284,500	1,067,500	34.9
600,000	483,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,425,000	407,400	1,451,400	3,733,300	39.0
300,000	92,500	Seventh National	1,714,300	358,100	169,200	2,123,900	24.8
1,200,000	518,900	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,493,700	419,700	185,800	2,604,800	22.9
5,000,000	2,545,600	Amer. Ex. Nat.	23,407,000	2,888,000	3,528,000	19,027,000	33.7
5,000,000	3,503,500	Nat. of Commerce.	21,783,700	1,852,500	2,894,400	18,656,300	26.1
1,000,000	1,576,100	National Broadway.	5,738,100	919,100	555,200	5,126,600	28.7
1,000,000	992,100	Mercantile National	8,642,500	1,036,300	1,789,900	9,434,800	23.9
422,700	500,600	Pacific	2,445,400	454,600	336,000	2,827,500	27.9
1,500,000	810,900	Nat. of the Republic.	13,642,200	2,728,200	1,398,400	15,329,800	26.8
450,000	976,000	Chatham National	5,705,800	649,400	721,200	5,631,200	24.3
200,000	251,900	People's	1,897,100	188,300	427,600	2,507,100	24.5
700,000	569,800	Nat. of North Amer.	9,413,100	1,525,800	843,800	10,358,900	22.8
1,000,000	2,153,300	Hanover National	23,956,400	4,719,900	4,155,300	30,686,300	28.9
500,000	345,900	Irving National	2,937,000	266,000	374,500	2,760,000	23.2
600,000	389,700	National Citizens'	3,590,900	426,000	284,600	3,752,300	26.4
800,000	274,300	Nassau	2,476,200	241,300	393,800	3,063,300	20.7
900,000	1,024,500	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,744,800	827,100	864,800	5,833,800	29.0
1,000,000	147,200	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,927,300	499,500	526,400	4,422,600	27.7
1,000,000	1,282,400	Corn Exchange	9,089,900	1,266,400	983,000	10,044,600	22.3
1,000,000	218,200	Continental National	5,307,100	856,000	832,600	6,286,400	26.8
300,000	208,700	Oriental	1,786,000	265,400	1,762,000	29.9
1,500,000	5,557,500	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	27,303,000	3,950,000	2,167,000	25,800,000	23.7
2,000,000	3,186,500	National Park	30,355,000	8,383,500	4,023,500	38,558,300	32.1
250,000	148,500	East River National.	1,178,100	164,000	158,600	1,125,100	28.6
3,200,000	2,043,300	Fourth National	23,837,800	3,984,000	2,270,800	25,072,300	24.7
1,000,000	488,800	Central National	8,978,000	1,846,000	1,080,000	11,819,000	27.8
300,000	676,000	Second National	5,253,000	984,000	1,033,000	6,465,000	30.8
750,000	299,900	Ninth National	3,384,400	523,900	492,600	3,783,000	26.8
500,000	7,089,800	First National	28,984,500	3,644,100	2,583,300	26,179,100	23.7
200,000	60,800	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,346,300	179,500	133,100	1,211,400	25.0
250,000	606,400	Bowery	2,988,000	620,000	446,000	3,453,000	30.8
200,000	428,100	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,703,200	563,800	282,300	3,323,500	25.4
750,000	277,800	German-American	2,853,500	265,400	509,400	2,853,200	27.1
500,000	1,477,700	Chase National	22,829,900	6,077,600	912,200	27,690,600	25.2
100,000	1,120,600	Fifth Avenue	7,411,100	1,448,200	780,400	8,462,300	26.3
200,000	565,700	German Exchange	5,232,400	906,200	243,500	3,092,400	24.2
200,000	710,400	Germania	3,503,900	597,800	602,800	4,662,200	25.7
500,000	629,200	United States Nat.	6,929,300	1,162,800	937,400	7,880,400	26.6
300,000	625,100	Lincoln National	6,328,100	1,182,800	848,200	7,233,300	28.7
200,000	803,300	Garfield National	4,787,500	939,900	988,600	6,905,400	27.6
200,000	312,500	Fifth National	1,761,700	310,800	255,900	2,021,800	28.0
300,000	832,700	Bank of Metropolis.	4,593,400	982,100	484,700	5,292,800	27.2
200,000	327,200	West Side	2,477,000	239,000	400,000	2,343,000	27.2
500,000	306,100	Seaboard National	7,760,000	1,202,000	1,388,000	9,588,000	26.8
200,000	338,000	23d National	1,855,000	250,000	180,000	1,572,000	26.0
2,100,000	536,400	Western National	16,729,800	1,797,300	2,584,600	17,855,800	24.5
300,000	936,800	First Nat., B'klyn.	5,208,000	530,400	869,800	5,331,000	26.2
1,200,000	755,700	National Union	10,790,700	1,940,600	1,120,000	11,361,400	26.9
500,000	282,300	Liberty National	2,691,000	441,200	402,100	2,852,300	29.5
1,000,000	351,300	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,103,800	771,800	720,300	7,196,800	26.1
250,000	262,200	B'k New Amsterdam	2,526,000	492,100	211,500	2,756,500	25.5
$48,000,000	$61,189,900	Total National banks.					
11,022,700	13,270,200	Total State banks.					

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,702,300
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,708,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	38,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,350	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,696,575	17,005,975	13,929,025
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,900	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,906
June 12	47,601,475	20,077,050	37,958,990
June 19	48,230,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,350
July 17	46,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	49,199,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,268,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,896,300	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250
Sept. 18	19,895,175	10,454,375	22,443,500
Sept. 25	15,997,500	14,216,025	22,296,175
Oct. 2	15,550,400	16,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	13,485,500	15,592,200	14,176,900
Oct. 16	14,614,500	11,911,100	15,380,175
Oct. 23	22,904,700	14,980,900	16,689,700
Oct. 30	24,271,800	7,403,225	17,594,400
Nov. 6	21,181,225	14,810,400	19,200,150

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$21,181,225	1892	$2,678,525
1896	14,810,400	1891	6,985,150
1895	19,200,150	1890	*2,544,250
1894	63,204,275	1889	*760,850
1893	52,013,450	1888	13,730,250

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.			
Nov. 4,	1897	£31,494,501	....
Nov. 5,	1896	35,807,207	....
Bank of France.			
Nov. 4,	1897	78,322,886	£48,291,358
Nov. 5,	1896	77,216,383	49,171,570
Bank of Germany.			
Nov. 4,	1897	26,402,000	13,000,000
Nov. 5,	1896	26,430,000	14,998,000
Austria-Hungary.			
Nov. 4,	1897	37,970,000	12,381,000
Nov. 5,	1896	30,383,000	12,594,000
Spain.			
Nov. 4,	1897	9,228,000	10,690,000
Nov. 5,	1896	8,528,000	9,976,000
Netherlands.			
Nov. 4,	1897	2,628,000	6,088,000
Nov. 5,	1896	2,635,000	6,732,000
Belgium.			
Nov. 4,	1897	2,757,333	1,378,667
Nov. 5,	1896	2,652,667	1,326,333
Total for the week		£185,802,220	£93,027,025
Total preceding week		180,404,209	92,932,311
Corresponding week last year		183,052,257	94,797,903

IN THE WOOL TRADE.

The conditions reported last week have scarcely changed. If anything, the woolen goods market is stronger still, because of the encouraging reports received of the improved business from various parts of the country.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $3,090,575. The banks now hold $21,181,225 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $6,835,300, an increase in specie of $564,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,004,300, an increase in deposits of $7,003,900, and a decrease in circulation of $21,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 6, '97.	Oct. 30, '97.	Nov. 7, '96.
Loans	$574,035,800	$567,200,500	$442,179,700
Specie	102,176,000	101,611,300	63,702,600
Legal tenders	77,091,000	78,995,300	60,717,700
Net deposits	632,343,100	625,339,200	438,487,600
Circulation	16,050,000	16,071,300	20,516,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 6, '97.	Oct. 30, '97.	Nov. 7, '96.
Specie	$102,176,000	$101,611,300	$63,702,600
Legal tenders	77,091,000	78,995,300	60,717,200
Total res've	$179,267,000	$180,606,600	$124,419,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	158,085,775	156,334,800	109,609,400
Excess of reserve above legal req're'ments	$21,181,225	$24,271,800	$14,810,400

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$21,181,225	1892	$2,678,525
1896	24,271,800	1891	6,985,150
1895	14,810,400	1890	*2,544,250
1894	63,204,275	1889	*760,850
1893	52,013,450	1888	13,730,250

*Deficit.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅛@59c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 44½c.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $13,348,531, and the exports for the same period $28,900,415. The net exports therefore have been $15,560,884. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $26,827,454, against net exports in 1895 of $46,009,748, in 1894 of $70,119,371, and in 1893 of $23,253,651.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £433,670 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.63, became 47.03 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France showed a decrease in gold of 1,500,000f, and a gain in silver of 750,000f.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates, $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@4.85⅝ for demand, $4.83⅞@4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, par.

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 6, 1897.

BONDS.	Price and Date. Last Sale.		CLOSING Nov. 6, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Ala. Midland—				
1st g. 6s, 1928	92	Apr. 13	...	...
Ann Arbor 1st g.4s,1995	80	Nov. 6	...	81
A. T.& S.F.gen.g.4s,1995	88	Nov. 6	85½	86
Adj. 4s, 1995	53½	Nov. 6	53	53¾
At.,Col. & P. 1st,tr.rcts.	36	Oct. 13	...	...
Atlantic Av.,B'k'n, imp. g. 5s, 1934	83½	F'b.,'96	...	...
A. & P.,West Div., inc., 1910	¼	Oct. 29	...	...
Central Div. inc., 1922	4½	Sep.,'95	...	...
Balt. & Ohio—				
1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch 1919	107½	Oct. 15	107	...
Gold 5s, 1885-1925	80	Oct. 9	...	...
Do. registered	75	May 27	...	...
Do. ctfs. of deposit	82	Sept. 17	...	...
Cons. gold 5s	90	May 27	...	...
Balt. Belt 1st gold 5s, int. gtd., 1990	94	Apr. 26	78½	...
West Va. & Pitts. 1st gold 6s, 1990	105½	Oct.,'95	...	...
B. & O. Southw'n R. R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	99	Oct. 8	98	...
B. & O. Southw'n Ry. 1st con. 4½s, 1993	60	June 9	...	...
1st inc. gold 5s, Series A, 2043	47⅛	No., '95	...	...
Do., Series B, 2043	11	Feb. 8	...	...
Monongahela Riv. 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1919	104¼	J'ly, '92	...	...
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st gold 4½s, 1930	100	Oct. 22	97½	...
Akron & Chic. Jc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	102½	Nov. 21	...	...
Do., coupon off	80	Nov. 1	...	...
Pitts. & Connellsville 1st gold 4s, 1946	103½	Oct. 8	...	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st con. gold 5s, 1943	120½	Nov. 6	120¼	120½
Do. registered	112½	M'y, '96	...	...
Bkn. City 1st con.5s,1941	115	Sept. 13	...	...
Bkn. El. 1st gtd. 6s,1934	82	Oct. 18	...	...
Trust Co. ctfs	80	Nov. 6	81	...
2d gold 5s, 1915	43	June 19	...	...
Seaside & B'klyn B'ge 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	80	Mr., '96	...	...
Trust Co. ctfs	76	Sept. 14	...	...
Union El. 1st gtd.gold 6s, 1937	85	Sept. 20	...	...
Trust ctfs	82	Oct. 28	...	...
B'klyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	88	Nov. 5	88¼	88½
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	74	Sept. 4	...	...
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.				
gen. 5s, 1937	100	Oct. 25	...	100½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	126½	Oct. 28	122	...
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1922	122	Oct. 27	...	...
Clear. & Mah. 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1943	114	M'y, '95	...	...
Buff. & Susq. 1st gold 5s, 1913	100	F'b., '96	...	...
Burl.,Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st gold 5s, 1906	108½	Nov. 6	108	...
Consol. 1st 5s, 1934	106	Oct. 30	...	105
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s, gtd., 1927	140	Feb. 14	...	...
Cedar Rap.,Iowa Falls & No'w'n 1st 6s,1920	104	Apr. 23	106	107
Do. 1st gold 5s, 1921	102½	Sept. 20	...	...
Can. Southern—				
1st gtd. 5s, 1908	109⅛	Nov. 6	109¾	110½
2d 5s, 1913	107	Nov. 6	107	...
Cent R. R. & B'k'g Co. of Geo. col. g. 5s, 1937	92½	Oct. 29	...	...
Cent. of Ga.1st g.5s,1945	116	Nov. 1	...	...
Cons. gold 5s, 1945	89½	Nov. 6	89½	90¼
1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	38	Nov. 6	...	...
2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	13	Oct. 29	...	...
3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8	Oct. 28	...	...
Macon & Nor. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	93	July 16	..	..
Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95½	July 15	..	..
Cent.N.J. cons. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Oct. 13	..	..
1st conv. 7s, 1902	113½	June 19	..	..
Conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110	Mar. 23	..	..
Gen. 5s, 1987	113½	Nov. 4	..	113¼
Do., registered	110	Nov. 5	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal cons. assess. 7s, 1900	100¾	Nov. 5	100	...
Do., mtge. 5s, 1912	85	Oct. 22	..	..
Am.D'k & Imp.5s,1921	114¼	Sept. 3	115	...
N. J. So. 1st gtd. 6s, 1899	104	Nov. 13	..	..
Cent.Pac. g. bds, 1898	102½	Nov. 6	102½	...
Ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, 1898	102	Oct. 28	...	...
Ext. g. 5s, Ser.E, 1898	102½	June 1	...	...
San Joaq. Br'h, 1900	102½	June 19	...	...
Mtg. g. gtd. 5s, 1939	84½	Sept. 16	...	...
Land grant g. 5s, 1900	96½	May 3	...	99
Chi. & Oreg. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	100¾	Aug. 11	...	...
West.Pac. g. 6s, 1899	102½	Nov. 3	...	102½
Nor. Ry. (Cal.) 1st. g. 6s, 1907	98	Aug. 4	..	..
Do. 50-year mtg. g. 5s, 1938	88½	Oct. 28	..	..
Ches. & O. purch. money fund g. 6s, 1898	102½	Aug. 13	102½	104½
6s, g., Series A, 1908	116½	Oct. 7	117	...
Mtge. gold 6s, 1911	118	Nov. 4	117	120½
1st con. g. 5s, 1939	110¾	Nov. 6	110½	110⅔
Do., registered	109¾	Sept. 17	...	...
Gen. mtg. g. 4½s,1992	78¼	Nov. 6	78½	78¾
Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	101	Nov. 6	101	...
Do. 2d g'd 4s, 1989	91	Oct. 11	..	92
Craig Val. 1st g.5s,1940	97½	Oct. 6	..	..
E. L. & B.S. 5s, 1902	100	Nov. 6	..	101
C. & O. S. W. g. 5s,1911	118½	D.7, '96	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1911	45	Mar.'94	..	..
Chi. Gas. gen. 1st, gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106¼	Mar.'95	..	..
Chi. & Alt. sk. fd. g. 6s	113¾	Sept. 28	111½	..
La. & M. Riv. 1st,1900	109½	Oct. 8	109½	111
Do. 2d, 1900	107½	Oct. 7	..	..
St. L., Jack & Chi. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	104¾	Mar. 25	..	..
Miss. River Bridge 1st 6s, o. f., 1912	105½	Oct.,'95	..	..
C.,B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	107	Aug. 27	..	..
C.,B. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117½	Nov. 6	117	117¼
Sink. fund 5s, 1901	102¾	July 1	103	..
Deb. 5s, 1913	102	Nov. 5	..	102
Convert. 5s, 1903	106¼	Nov. 3	105	..
Iowa Div. sk.fd.5s,1919	109	Jan. 9	..	..
Do. 4s, 1919	99½	Oct. 8	99¾	100½
Den. & Riv. 4s, 1922	98	Oct. 27	97½	...
Do. 4s, 1921	88½	Nov. 7	93	...
Chi. & Iowa Div.5s,1905	107½	F'b., '96	..	..
Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	93½	Nov. 6	93¾	94
Do. registered	91	July 10	..	..
Han. & St. J. cons. 6s, 1911	120	Oct. 22	120	...
C. & E. Ill. 1st,s.f.,1907	115	Apr. 15	113	...
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1934	126½	Nov. 1	120	...
Gen. cons. 1st 5s, 1937	103¾	Nov. 6	100	100¼
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936	101½	Oct. 20	..	..
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	114½	Oct. 21	112	...
C.,Ind. & L. ref.6s,1947	95	Nov. 5	..	..
Refund. gold 5s, 1947	83	Sept. 21	..	..
C., M. & St. Paul—				
1st mtg. 6s, 1918	102½	Oct. 6	102¼	...
2d, 7 3-10, Prairie Du C. Div., 1898	140	Oct. 21	..	..
7s,$ gold, Riv.Div.,1902	140	Oct. 21	..	..
1st Iowa & Dak.7s,1899	140	Oct. 25	..	..
1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	139¾	Nov. 5	139¾	..
Cons. 7s, 1905	139¼	Oct. 29	139	..
1st 7s, Iowa & Dak. ext., 1908	139⅜	Oct. 16	139	..
Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	118	Sept. 9	..	120
1st 5s, La C. & Davenport, 1919	111¼	Sept. 15	..	..
1st So. Minn 6s, 1910	119	Nov. 5	118	119
1st Hast. & Dak. 7s, 1910	129½	Oct. 20	..	130
Do. 5s, 1910	106	Oct. 5	..	..
Chi. & Pac. 6s, 1910	119	Oct. 15	119	..
C. P. & W. Div. 5s, 1921	116⅛	Nov. 3	115¾	117
C. & M. Riv. 5s, 1926	113	Oct. 27	112	..
Min. Point Div. 5s,1910	109½	Oct. 28	..	..
C. & Lake S. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113	Aug. 31	..	..
Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113	Sept. 2	113	..
Term. gold 5s, 1914	114	Oct. 27	..	..
Fargo & S., as g. 6s, 1924	118	Sept. 26	112	..
Cons. convert. s. f. 5s, 1916	106½	July 9	106	..
D. & Gt. South. g. 5s, 1916	111½	Oct. 8	112	..
Gen. gold 4s, Series A, 1989	103⅜	Nov. 5	..	104
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Oct. 21	..	122
Do. 1st con. 6s, 1913	120	Sept. 10	..	122½
L. & N.W. cons. 7s,1915	144	Nov. 1	..	..
Gold 7s, 1902	118	Nov. 5	118¼	..
Do. registered	118	Oct. 13	118⅝	118¾
Sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Oct. 11	..	..
Sink fd.5s,1879-1929,r.	106½	Oct. 29	..	110
Sink. fd. deb 5s, 1933	117	Oct. 1	..	..
Deb. 5s, 1909	110	Oct. 26	107½	..
Deb. 5s, 1921	113	Oct. 19	..	..
Ext. 4s, 1886-1926	104½	Oct. 28	..	..
Do., registered	100	Nov. 10	..	..
Esc. & Lake S. 1st 6s, 1901	107¼	N.28,'96	..	..
C. & M. 1st mtg., 1898	103½	Sept. 27	..	..
W. & St. Peters. 2d mtge., 1907	127	Apr. 17	..	..
Mil. & Mad.1st 6s,1905	108	Jan.,'96	..	..
Ott., C. F., 1st P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Oct. 4	..	..
N.Ill. 1st 5s, 1910	108	Sept. 30	..	..
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	137	Oct. 28	..	....
Do., convert. deb. gold 5s, 1907	105½	Feb. 24	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	115	Nov. 4	114½	..
Do., Mich. Div. 1st gold 6s, 1924	131½	Aug. 30	..	..
Do., Ash. Div. 1st gold 6s, 1925	134	July 22	131	..
Do., incomes	110¾	July 2	..	..
C.,R.I. & P. 6s, 1917	133	Oct. 30	..	132½
Do., registered	133	June 8	..	..
Ext. & col. 5s, 1934	105⅜	Nov. 5	105¾	106
Do., registered	105½	Aug. 23	..	..
Deb. 5s, 1921	102	Nov. 5	..	105
D. M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	85	Oct. 29	..	..
Do. 1st 2½s, 1905	70	Sept. 23	..	..
Do. ext. 4s, 1905	83	Mar. 15	..	..
K. & D. M. 1st 5s, g., 1923	102½	Oct. 14	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. consol 6s, 1930	134⅝	Nov. 4	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st gold 6s, 1918	132	Oct. 6	..	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s, 1919	131	Sept. 23	..	..
Chi. Term., Tr. Co. ctfs. of proprietary int...	44½	Nov. 6	44¼	..
C. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	106	June 22	..	..
Gen. gold 6s, 1932	118½	Oct. 28	..	..
C. & W. M. 5s mtg.,1921	98½	Mar.'93	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	119	Oct. 26	..	..
2d gold 4½s, 1937	100½	Mar. 18	..	..
C., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	109	Nov. 3	109	..
City & Sub. R'y, Baltimore, 1st g. 5s, 1922	105⅜	Apr.'95	..	..
Cleve. & Can. Tr. Co. certfs, 1st 5s, 1917	70	Oct. 8	..	71
C., C. & St. L.—				
Gen. gold 4s, 1993	84	Oct. 14	..	..
Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Sept. 23	..	..
St. L. Div. 1st col. tr. gold 4s, 1990	95½	Oct. 29	93	96
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st gold 4s, 1940	87	Oct.,'95	..	..
W. Wings Val.Div. 1st gold 4s, 1940	83	D'c.,'95	..	..
C., W. & Mich. Div. 1st gold 4s, 1991	89½	Apr. 15	89	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	100¼	Nov. 6	..	..
Con. 6s, 1920	100	N'v.,'94	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st s. f. 7s, 1899	107¼	Oct. 6	..	..
Consol 7s, 1914	135	Oct. 26	..	..
Gen. c. g. 6s, 1934	127⅞	May 14	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd., 1901	107½	Oct. 16	..	..
Cleve., Lor. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	Aug. 27	..	..
Cin., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	114	Oct. 7	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	109	J'ne,'96	..	..
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1938	..	.....	..	..
Peoria & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	78	Oct. 22	..	..
Do. inc. 4s, 1990	21	Aug. 26	..	..
Cleve. & Mahoning Val. gold 5s, 1938	120¾	J'ly, '96	..	..
Colorado Midland, Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st 6s, ass'd, 1936	61⅜	Nov. 6	..	..
Trust Co. ctfs., con. gtd. 4s, 1940, 1st install. paid	10¼	Oct. 14	..	..
Do., 2d inst. paid	15¼	Oct. 29	..	..
Col. & Ninth Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	118⅞	Oct. 26	..	119
Col., H. V. & Tol. con. 5s, 1931	68¼	May 5	..	..
Tr. ctfs., $45 paid	72¼	Nov. 6	..	73
Gen. gold 6s, 1994	52	Nov. 6	52	52¼
Con. & Passumpsic R. 1st g. 4s, 1943	102	D'c.,'95	..	..
Del., Lack. & W.—				
Mtg. 7s, 1907	128	Apr. 9	..	..
Syracuse, B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125	Apr. 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	145	Sept. 9	..	..
Do. 7s, 1900	111¾	Oct. 4	109	..
Do. 7s, 1871-1901	111½	Oct. 7	111	..
1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	143¼	Oct. 11	..	..
Do. registered	138	J'ly, '92	..	..
N. Y., L. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¼	Oct. 12	..	..
Do. const. 5s, 1923	116	Sept. 21	..	..
War'n 2d 7s, 1900	112	M'y,'96	..	..
Delaware & Hudson—				
1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	147½	Aug. 31	143	..
Albany & S. con. 7s, 1906	124½	Sept. 22	..	..
Gold 6s, 1906	116¼	Oct. 9	..	..
Do. registered	118¾	Mar. 29	..	..
Renss. & Sar. 1st 7s, 1921	148¾	Aug. 18	..	..
Do. registered	146	D. 9,'96	..	..
Denver City Cable 1st gold 6s, 1908	97	Au.,'93	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. 4s, 1936	87½	Nov. 6	87	88
1st mtg. 7s, 1900	111½	Oct. 28	107½	109
Imp. mtg. g. 5s, 1928	84	Nov. 5	..	..
Det., Mack. & Marq. l'd g'nt 3½s, Ser.A, 1911	17⅞	Nov. 5	..	18
Det. & Mack. 1st, lien, g. 4s, 1995	..	.....	..	..
Do. gold 4s, 1995	..	.....	..	..
Dul. & Iron R. 1st 5s, 1937	103⅜	Oct. 16	..	..
2d lawful mon. 6s,1910	..	.....	100	..
Dul., S. S. & A. gold 5s, 1937	103½	Oct. 29	..	...
Erie—				
1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	113	Oct. 16	109½	..
2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119	Oct. 5	..	..
3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	112¾	Oct. 5	..	115
4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	120½	Oct. 29	..	..
5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105⅜	Oct. 29	..	..
1st con. g. 7s, 1920	144⅝	Nov. 4	..	144
1st con. g. fd. 7s, 1920	136¼	Jan. 11	..	..
Long Dock cons. gold 6s, 1935	135	Aug. 17	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	141	Sept. 10	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1909	104	Oct. 2?	..	..
Chi. & Erie 1st gold 5s, 1982	109½	Nov. 5	109½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. dock & imp. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	102	Aug.'96	..	..
N. Y. & G. L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	105½	Oct. 2	..	..
Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior	90½	Nov. 6	90	91
1st con. gen. lien, g. 3-4s, 1996	69	Nov. 6	69	70
Eureka Springs 1st 6s, gold, 1933	50	Feb. 10	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	112	Oct. 13	108	..
1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	75	Nov. 1	70	..
Fla. Cent. & Pen. 1st g. 5s, 1918	103	Aug. 14	106	..
1st con. g. 5s, 1943	80½	M'y, '96	..	..
Fort St. Union Depot 1st g. 4½s, 1941	106¾	July 31	..	..
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 4-6s, 1921	68½	Nov. 6	68	..
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	57¾	Nov. 5	56½	..
Gal., H. & San An.—				
1st 6s, 1910	106	Sept. 25	..	..
2d mtge. 7s, 1905	102¾	Nov. 6	..	..
Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	90¾	Nov. 6	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	106	Aug. 11	..	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	83	June 23	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certfs., B	5	Nov. 6	..	..
Housatonic—				
con. g. 5s, 1937	125½	Feb. 6	121	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	115½	O.15,'96	..	..
Houston & Texas Cent.—				
Waco & Nor. 7s, 1903	102	No., '94	..	..
1st gold 5s, 1937	111⅜	Oct. 29	..	..
Con. gold 6s, 1912	105	June 29	104	..
Gen. gold 4s, 1921	78¼	Nov. 4	..	78
Illinois Central—				
1st gold 4s, 1951	110	July 9	..	..
Gold 3½s, 1951	101	Nov. 4	99	..
Gold 4s, 1952	102	Nov. 5	..	..
Gold 4s, 1953	..	.....	..	99¾
Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	104	Nov: 6	..	..
Cairo Bridge 4s, gold, 1950	102¼	Sept. 10	..	..
Sp'gfield Div. 6s, 1898	101¼	July 9	..	..
Middle Div. 5s, 1921	116½	Au.,'95	..	..
Ch., St. L. & N. O. term. lien, 1897	100½	July 1	..	..
Do. 1st con. 7s, 1897	103	Oct. 7	..	..
Do. gold 5s, 1951	122⅞	Oct. 14	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	108¾	July 28	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Western 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Sept. 9	..	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	86½	Oct. 27	85	..
1st ext. gold 5s, 1943	94½	No., '95	..	..
Inter. C. N. 1st g.6,1919	120	Oct. 8	..	..
2d gold 4s, 1909	84	Oct. 5	..	..
3d gold 4s, 1921	43	Oct. 27	..	..
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s,1938	97½	Nov. 5	..	..
K. C., P. & G.—				
1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	79	Nov. 6	78½	80
Kings Co. El. 1st g. 5s, 1925	57½	Nov. 3	..	..
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	40	Oct. 27	39¼	40
Lake Erie & W.—				
1st gold 5s, 1937	116	Oct. 25	116	..
2d gold 5s, 1941	102¾	Oct. 29	102	103
Northern Ohio—				
gtd. g. 5s, 1945	99½	Nov. 6	..	104
Lake Sh. & Mich. So.—				
Buffalo & Erie new bonds, 1898	101⅜	Oct. 27	102¼	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	120½	Oct. 22	122	..
Lake Shore Div.bonds, 1899	104¼	Oct. 28	104½	..
Do. con. coup. 1st,1900	111	Nov. 6	110½	111
Do. con. reg. 1st, 1900	108¾	Nov. 4	108¾	..
Do. con. coup. 2d,1903	120½	Oct. 21	120½	..
Do. con. reg. 2d, 1903	120¼	Oct. 21	120¼	..
Do. gold 3½s, 1997	104½	Nov. 4	104¼	105
Do. g. 3½s, 1997, reg.	104	Nov. 3	104	105
Cin. & Springfield 1st gtd., 1901	109	Oct. 16	108	..
Mahoning C. R. 1st 5s, 1934	116	Nov. 13	..	..
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st g. 4½s, 1940	102½	Nov. 6	102¼	..
Lehigh Val. Term. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1941	100½	Nov. 5	100½	..
Lehigh Val. C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	96¼	Oct. 28	..	..
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	90½	Sept. 25	90	94
Elmira, Cort. & N. 1st g. 6s, 1914	99½	Feb. ..	..	..
Do. gtd. g. 5s, 1914	101	Sept. 16	..	..
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	119	Nov. 5	119¼	..
Litch., C. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	95	Fb., '93	..	..
L. R. & M., Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1937	25	Ap., '96	..	..
Long Island—				
1st mtge. 7s, 1898	104¼	Oct. 12	..	..
1st con. 5s, 1931	117	Oct. 25	..	..
Gen. mtge. 4s, 1938	91	Sept. 27	..	..
Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	91	Oct. 21	..	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	100	May 25	104	..
2d income, 1927	40	M'r., '96	..	..
N. Y., B. & M. Beach 1st con. 5s, 1935	105	Oct. 4	..	..
B. & Montauk 1st 5s, 1911	107½	July 16	..	..
N. Shore Bch. 1st con. g. gtd. 5s, 1932	103½	J'ne,'95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. con. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	36	Nov. 3	32	..
Gen. mtg. g. 4s, 1943	9½	Aug. 21	..	..
Louisville & Nash.—				
Con. 7s, 1898	101½	Nov. 3	101½	101⅝
Cecilian B'h 7s, 1907	103	Oct. 2	..	106½
N. O. & M. 1st 6s, 1930	120¾	Nov. 5	120	..
Do. 2d g'd 6s, 1930	107	Oct. 8	107	..
E., H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	115	May 11	..	..
General 6s	118	Nov. 1	118	119
Pensacola Div., g. 6s, 1920	103½	Sept. 24	102½	..
St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	121	July 12	..	..
Do. 2d 3s, 1980	67	M'y,'95	..	..
N. & D. 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Aug. 3	107	..
South. & North. Ala. gold 6s, 1910	94¼	Jan.,'92	..	..
Gold 5s, 1937	101	Oct. 7	..	..
Unified gold 4s, 1940	84	Nov. 3	84½	85
Pensa. & Atlantic 1st gold 6s, 1921	103½	Oct. 23	100	..
Col. tr. g'd 5s, 1931	98½	Nov. 1	98	101
Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	100½	Sept. 10	..	..
Nash., Flor. & Sh. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	88	Oct. 29	..	..
South. & North. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	93¼	Oct. 19	..	..
Kent'y Cent. 4s, 1987	89	Oct. 27	..	...
Louis., Cin., & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	107	Jan. 20	..	..
Louis. Ry. 1st con. gold 5s, 1930	100¾	Sept.'93	..	..
Manhattan—				
con. g'd 4s, 1990	93½	Nov. 6	93¼	93¾
Mem. & Charleston gold 6s, 1924	58	Jan.,'96	..	..
Met. W. Ry 5s, 1997	110¼	Nov. 6	110	110¼
Met. El. 1st, 1908	118½	Nov. 4	118½	119¼
2d 6s, 1899	103¾	Nov. 6	103	..
Mex. Cent. con. mtg. 4s, 1911	66	Aug. 14	..	..
1st con. inc. 3s, 1939	39	Ap., '96	..	..
2d con. inc. 3s, 1939	11¼	Sept. 16	..	..
Mex. Int. 1st g. 4s, 1942	69	Mar. 10	..	..
Mex. Nat. 1st g. 6s, 1927	90	Mar.'96	..	..
2d inc. g. 6s, A, 1917	42⅜	Nov. 12	..	..
2d inc. g. 6s, B, 1917	13	July 9	..	..
Mex. North. 1st gold 6s, 1910	100	Jan. 30	..	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 7s, 1902	117	Oct. 22	..	..
1st consol. 5s, 1902	107¼	Oct. 21	..	..
Coupon 5s, 1931	120	Sept. 15	..	..
Mtge. 4s, 1940	103½	June 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st,1927	143	July 22	140½	149
1st con. g. 5s, 1934	105	Nov. 5	104	..
Iowa ext. 1st 7s, 1909	123⅜	Apr. 28	..	..
Southw. ext. 1st, 7s, 1910	129	May.'96	..	..
Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	121¼	Aug. 31	118¾	..
Minn. & Pac. 1st 5s, 1936, stamped 4s	102	Mr., '96	..	..
Minn., S. M. & A. 1st g. 6s, 1926	94	Ap., '95	..	..
Stamped int. gtd	84¾	J'ne,'91	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. 1st con. gold 5s, 1919	19	Dec.,'97	..	..
M., K. & T. 1st gold 4s, 1990	85¾	Nov. 6	85¼	85⅝
2d gold 4s, 1990	59½	Nov. 6	59	..
1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	85	Oct. 12	..	..
M., K. & T., of Texas 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	81	Nov. 4	..	..
K. C. & P. 1st g. 4s, 1990	67	Oct. 30	..	....
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	82¼	Oct. 20	..	..
M. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	92	Nov. 4	91½	92
Mo. Pac. 1st con. 6s,1920	89	Nov. 6	..

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST.—(Continued)

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Nov. 6, 1897.

BONDS,	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Nov. 6, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
6s, Class A, 1906	114¾ June 18	..	..
G. 6s Class B, 1906	116½ Oct. 18	..	..
G. 6s, Class C, 1906	115¾ Oct. 11	..	..
1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	113¼ J'ly,'96	..	..
Gen. g. 6s, 1931	115 Nov. 5	..	..
Gen. g. 5s, 1931	101 Nov. 5	..	..
1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	88 Nov. 6	..	..
1st Sh. & Van B. Bg. 1st g. 6s, 1910	105 Oct. 4	105	..
St. L., K. & S. W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	35 June 11	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	70½ Nov. 1	..	..
St. L. S'wn 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	71⅞ Nov. 6	71⅛	72
2d g. 4s, in. bd. ctfs., 1989	27⅝ Nov. 6	27	..
St. Paul Cy. Ry. Cab cn. g. 5s, 1937	91 Feb. 27	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	114 Au., '94	..	..
2d 5s, 1917	105 Sept. 13	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¼ July 15	118	120
Dakota ex. g. 6s, 1910	119 Nov. 6	118	119
1st con. g. 6s, 1933	127¼ Nov. 5	126	..
Do. registered	119¾ Sep.,'96	..	..
Do., reduced to 4½s	106½ Oct. 20	..	106¼
Do. registered	106½ Mar. 20	..	..
Mont. ex. 1st 4s, 1937	94½ Sept. 17	..	93¼
Minn. Un. 1st g. 6s, 1922	126 Sept. 10	..	..
Mont. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	122½ Oct. 27	120	..
Registered	115 Apr. 24	..	..
Mon. Cent. 5s	106½ Nov. 6	..	106½
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	106 Oct. 23	107¼	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	107¾ Aug. 27	109	..
Registered	115 Apr. 24	..	..
San. An. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	59¼ Nov. 6	59	..
San. F. & Nor. Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100½ Oct. 20	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	114 Jan. 25	..	..
1st g. 5s, 1934	104½ Oct. 18	..	..
Scat., L.S. & E. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	.. ....	..	35
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	98 Apr. 18	..	..
South. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	92 Nov. 4	91½	94
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	100 Nov. 6	101	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s, 1905-12	106½ Oct. 19	..	..
1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	90 Nov. 6	89	90
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	83¾ Nov. 5	83	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107 Nov. 6	106	..
So. R'y 1st con. g. 5s 1994	90 Nov. 6	90	90¼
E. Tenn. reorg. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	91½ Nov. 5	..	..
Alabama Cent. 1st g. 6s, 1918	112¼ Aug. 17	..	..
Colum. & G've 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	115½ Aug. 26	..	..
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108½ Nov. 3	..	..
Div. g. 5s, 1930	116 Nov. 1	115	..
Cons. 1st 5s, 1956	111 Oct. 27	108½	..
Ga. Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	120 Nov. 5	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	114¾ Nov. 5	114¾	..
Rich. & Dan. consol. 6s, 1915	123 Oct. 16	121	..
Equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	100 Jan. 14	..	..
Deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	100 Nov. 4	..	..
Va. Mid. gen. 5s, 1936	104 Oct. 27	..	..
Gen. g., stamped	103½ Sept. 30	..	..
Wash., O. & Wn. 1st cy. gt. 4s, 1924	84 Aug. 10	..	..
West. N. Car. 1st con. 6s, 1914	114 Oct. 7	..	..
Per.RR. As. of St.L. 1st 4½s, 1939	111½ Sept. 28	..	..
Do. 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	107¾ Oct. 29	..	..
St. L. Merch. B. T. Ry. gt. g. 5s, 1930	103 Oct. 27	..	..
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	111 Mar. 1	..	..
Sab. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	106 June 12	..	..
Con. g. 5s, 1943	96¾ Nov. 5	96	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div., 1st g. 6s, 1905, from Texarkana to Fort Worth	105¼ Sept. 16	..	..
1st g. 5s, 2000	95 Nov. 6	..	..
2d inc. g. 5s, 2000	26¾ Nov. 6	26¼	26¾
Third Av. 1st g. 5s, 1937	123 Oct. 20	123⅝	..
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104 Oct. 23	..	..
West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104 Sept. 16	..	..
Kanaw. & Mich. 1st gt. g. 4s, 1990	80 Sept. 25	..	..
Tol., Peo. & West. 1st 4s, 1917	72 Sept. 30	70	..
T., St. L. & K. C. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s	81¾ Nov. 3	..	..
Ulster & Del.— 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	101 Nov. 3	100	..
U. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1896	102¼ Nov. 1	102	..
G. 6s, 1897	102¼ Nov. 6	102	..
G. 6s, 1898	102 Nov. 5	102	..
G. 6s, 1899	102 Sept. 30	102	..
6s, 1896, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	111½ Oct. 29	..	115
6s, 1897, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114 Oct. 22	..	115
6s, 1898, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114½ Oct. 27	..	115
6s, 1899, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114½ Oct. 22	..	115
Col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	102 Oct. 5	..	101½
Do. g. 5s, 1907	83 Aug. 31	..	..
Do. Tr. Co. cf. g. 4½s	47½ Oct. 20	..	50
Col. tr. 6s, g. nts., 1902	101½ Aug. 14	..	..
Col. tr. 6s, g. nts., 1903	85	..	..
p. c. prin. paid	68¾ Oct. 21	..	..
Tr. Co. cfs. ext. s. fd. g. 8s	110 Nov. 4	109	110
Col. tr. 6s nts., 62½ p.c. prin. paid	40½ Nov. 6	40½	41
Kan. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	115¼ Aug. 13	..	..
1st g. 6s, 1895, ex mat. cp	110¼ Oct. 22	..	..
1st g. 6s, 1896	114 Sept. 29	..	..
Do. tr. rct., ex mat. coupon	111½ Oct. 22	..	..
Den. Div. and. g. 6s, 1899	119¾ Aug. 13	..	..
Do. tr. rct., ex mat. coupon	110 Nov. 4	110	..
Tr. Co. certs., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	86¼ Nov. 6	85½	86½
Cent. Bch. U. P. fd. cp. g. 7s, 1895	93 Jan.,'90	50	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905	30½ Oct. 29	30	..
U. P., L'en & Col. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	32 Oct. 2	33	..
U. P., D. & G. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	46 Nov. 5	45½	..
Do., trust receipts	46 Nov. 6	45¾	46
Wabash— 1st g. 5s, 1939	105½ Nov. 6	105⅜	105⅝
2d g. 5s, 1939	77 Nov. 6	77	77½
Deb. B, 1939	26 Nov. 5	25	27
1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	99½ Oct. 26	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Ch. B, 1st 6s, 1908	111 July 21	..	..
West. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	107¼ Nov. 3	106	..
Gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	45½ Oct. 14	..	48
Inc. 5s, 1943	14 Sept. 9	..	..
West Chi. St. 40 yrs. con. g. 5s, 1936	101¾ Sept. 28	..	..
West Va., Cent. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1937	107¼ Oct. 21	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	91 Oct. 29	..	..
Do. Trust Co. ctfs	.. ....	90	..
Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	.. ....	..	..
Con. g. 4s, 1992	77 Nov. 1	..	..
Ext. & imp. g. 5s, 1930	70 Feb. 3	..	..
Con. g. 4s, 1992	62¼ J'ly,'96	..	..
Wis. Cent. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	32½ Nov. 6	32⅝	..
Tr. Co. certs	32½ Nov. 6	32⅝	..
Inc. g. 5s, 1937	6 Oct. 21	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONDS,	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Nov. 6, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Am. C. O. deb. g. 5s, 1900	108¾ Oct. 25	106¼	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	80 Nov. 3	..	..
B. U. G. B., t. c., g. 5s, 1939	92 July 26	..	..
B'klyn U. G. 1st cn. g. 5s, 1949	110¾ Nov. 6	110	111¼
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	90 Nov. 6	99½	100
Chi. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	103½ Nov. 5	..	..
Col. C. & I. 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	96 Oct. 22	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. g. gtd. 5s, 1909	59 M'y,'93	..	..
Col. F. gen. g. 6s, 1919	106½ No.,'95	..	..
Col. & H. C. & I. g. 6s, 1917	75 Ap., '96	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105¼ Oct. 14	..	..
Do. registered	106½ July 12	..	..
Con. G. of C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	99 Nov. 4	..	..
Detroit G. Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	89 Oct. 27	..	..
Ed. El. Ill. Co., N. Y., 1st 5s, 1910	110¼ Nov. 3	109½	112¾
1st con. 5s, 1995	112¾ Nov. 6	112	113
B'klyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	113½ June 23	..	..
Equit. Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s	106 Nov. 4	106	108
Gen. El. Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101¼ Nov. 5	101¼	102½
Hack. Wat. 1st g. 5s, 1926	107½ J'ne,'95	..	..
Hen. B'ge Co. 1st 6s, 1931	111 Aug. 23	110	..
Ill. Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	97 Oct.,'95	..	..
Do. non-con. deb. 5s, 1913	70 Apr. 23	..	..
Iron S. Co. 6s, 1901	75½ D'c.,'95	..	..
Laclede G. L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100½ Nov. 6	100	..
Mad. Sq. Gar. 1st g. 5s, 1919	102 July 8	..	..
M. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	55 J'ly,'96	..	..
Mich. Pen. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	85 June 4	..	..
Mut. U. T. s. f. 6s, 1911	111½ Aug. 17	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	100 Oct. 25	105	..
N. Y. & N. J. T. gen. g. 5s, 1920	108 June 4	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	92¼ M'y,'96	..	..
North West. Tel. 7s, 1904	107 Mr., '89	..	..
Peo., G. & C. 1st gtd. 6s	113 July 2	..	..
Do. 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109 July 27	..	108
Do. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	113 Oct. 27	113	..
Pleas. V. C. 1st g. 6s, 1920	106¾ Oct.,'95	..	..
Proc. & G. 1st g. 6s, 1940	117 D'r, '95	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	101 Feb. 19	..	..
Stand. R. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	60¾ Nov. 6	60	..
Do. inc. g. 5s, 1946	11 Nov. 6	10½	11
T. C., I. & R., T. Div. 1st, 6s, 1917	80½ Sept. 21	..	..
Do., Bir. Div., 1st cn. 6s, 1917	87½ Nov. 5	84	86
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	81 N. 6,'96	..	..
De Bar. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	81½ Aug. 16	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. 6 p. c. s. f. deb., 1913	112¼ Nov. 6	110	114
W. U. deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½ July 7	..	..
Do. deb. 7s, 1884-1900	106 Sept. 30	..	..
Do. col. t. cy. 5s, 1938	108½ Nov. 6	108¼	..
W. G. col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	103 Sept. 28	97½	..

The Auction Record for the Year 1897.

Sales, Highest, Lowest, and Last Prices of Securities Sold at Public Auction During the Present Year.

BANK STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
3. America	347	Oct. 27	347	Oct. 27	347	Oct. 27
219. American Exchange	174¾	Feb. 17	108¼	June 9	144	Nov 3
115. Astor Place	230½	Jan. 27	224⅞	May 5	224⅞	May 5
55. Bowery	329½	Jan. 6	319	Oct. 6	319	Oct. 6
685. Broadway	236	Aug. 8	227	June 23	235½	Sept. 29
255. Butch. and Drovers'	127¾	Jan. 13	91	Oct.	91	Oct. 6
33. Central	163¾	Sept. 29	161¼	June 23	163⅝	Sept. 29
400. Chatham	297½	Jan. 20	286	Aug. 25	294	Nov. 3
11. Chemical	4,275	Jan. 20	4,105	May 6	4,250	Sept. 8
460. Citizens'	127	March 17	127	March 17	127	March 17
3. Columbia	167½	April 28	167½	April 28	167½	April 28
138. Commerce	211¾	Oct. 27	204½	Sept. 1	208½	Oct. 27
174. Continental	137	Feb. 3	135¾	March 17	135¾	March 17
77. Corn Exchange	302	Aug. 8	289½	Feb. 10	295	Nov. 3
47. East River	135	Oct. 27	135	Oct. 27	135	Oct. 27
10. Fifth Av., Brooklyn	105	Jan. 6	105	Jan. 6	105	Jan. 6
12. Fifth Av., New York	3,100	Jan. 6	2,970	May 5	2,970	May 5
75. First Nat., Brooklyn	427	June 30	400	Oct. 13	400	Oct. 27
12. First Nat., Staten Isl.	120	Feb. 3	120	Feb. 3	120	Feb. 3
34. Franklin	75	Jan. 27	50	Oct. 27	50	Oct. 27
57. Fourth National	161	Feb. 3	174¼	July 28	174¼	July 28
104. Gallatin	311½	Oct. 27	310	Feb. 7	311½	Oct. 27
75. German-American	125	Jan. 23	120	Jan. 27	120	Jan. 27
50. Globe Nat., Chicago	70	Aug. 17	70	Aug. 17	70	Aug. 17
15. Hamilton, New York	111¼	Jan. 20	111¼	Jan. 20	111¼	Jan. 20
75. Hamilton, Brooklyn	70	June 23	70	June 23	70	June 23
26. Hanover	360	Sept. 22	330	July 7	360	Sept. 22
317. Import. and Traders'	550	Jan. 19	529¾	Oct. 26	529¾	Oct. 26
98. Irving	151	Feb. 16	140½	June 30	140½	June 30
10. Kings County	110	Feb. 24	110	Feb. 24	110	Feb. 24
17. Leather Mfrs'	170½	July 14	170½	July 14	170½	July 14
38. Manhattan	226	Aug. 25	720	May 26	226	Aug. 25
6. Market & Fulton	221	Nov. 3	221	Nov. 3	221	Nov. 3
593. Mechanics'	194	Sept. 1	185	Jan. 27	190¼	Oct. 27
330. Mechanics' and Trad.	125	April 24	111	Oct. 13	111	Oct. 13
50. Mercantile	170	Jan. 20	170	Jan. 20	170	Jan. 20
114. Merchants'	147¼	Oct. 27	140	May 12	146¾	Oct. 27
4. Mchts', Savan'h, (Ga.)	84¾	Sept. 14	84¾	Sept. 14	84¾	Sept. 14
2. Meriden (Conn.) Nat.	120	Sept. 1	120	Sept. 1	120	Sept. 1
2. Mimo Nat., Laredo, Texas	180	Sept. 14	180	Sept. 14	150	Sept. 15
88. Mount Morris	60	June 23	60	June 23	60	June 23

BANK STOCKS.—Continued.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
8. Nat. City, Brooklyn	350	Sept. 1	350	Sept. 1	350	Sept. 1
73. New York	241	Oct. 27	234¾	June 2	241	Oct. 27
289. Ninth National	105	Jan. 27	95	Aug. 4	95	Aug. 4
6. Norfolk (Va.) Savings and Trust	112	Sept. 14	112	Sept. 14	112	Sept. 14
4. Norfolk (Va.) Nat.	143	Sept. 14	143	Sept. 14	143	Sept. 14
200. North America	138	Aug. 8	135	Jan. 6	138	Aug. 8
226. Oriental	185½	May 5	165	July 7	171½	Oct. 13
485. Pacific	176½	May 5	175	May 5	176½	May 5
32. Park	267¼	Sept. 14	265	Oct. 27	265	Oct. 27
63. People's	219	Oct. 6	215½	April 28	219	Oct. 6
2. Petersburg (Va.) Nat.	121	Sept. 14	121	Sept. 14	121	Sept. 14
606. Phenix	108¼	May 12	100¼	Oct. 13	100¼	Oct. 13
3. Produce Exchange	120½	March 31	120½	March 31	120½	March 31
29. Republic	150¼	March 17	140½	Feb. 3	156¾	March 17
20. Shoe and Leather	91½	Feb. 10	90¼	March 31	90¼	March 31
4. Southern State of Ga.	156	Sept. 14	156	Sept. 14	156	Sept. 14
3. State Nat., New Orl.	82	Sept. 14	82	Sept. 14	82	Sept. 14
20. Standard	105	April 20	100	May 18	100	May 18
182. State of New York	116½	March 10	112½	May 11	112½	May 11
60. Tradesmen's	85	Feb. 9	81	Jan. 27	85	Feb. 9
10. Twenty-third Ward	100	July 7	100	July 7	100	July 7
10. 26th Ward, Brooklyn	135	Sept. 22	135	Sept. 22	135	Sept. 22
24. Western National	115⅝	April 21	115	Jan. 6	115⅝	April 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
24. American Surety	193½	March 10	183¼	Oct. 27	183¼	Oct. 27
429. American Union Life	69	Oct. 20	40	May 19	69	Oct. 29
155. Broadway Fire	100½	May 26	80	Aug. 17	80	Aug. 17
194. Citizens' Fire	107	July 28	106	May 12	107	July 28
69. Commonwealth Fire	105	Sept. 15	105	Sept. 8	105	Sept. 15
22. Continental Fire	357	June 30	346	May 26	346	May 26
273. Eagle Fire	250¾	Oct. 27	240	May 19	250¾	Oct. 27
75. Empire City Fire	100½	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 10	99	Nov. 3
20. Farragut Fire	93	Oct. 13	93	Oct. 13	93	Oct. 13
75. German-Am. Fire	406½	Sept. 29	401	Aug. 25	406¼	Sept. 29
20. German Alliance Fire	173½	Sept. 29	173½	Sept. 29	173½	Sept. 29
21. Globe Fire	80	Sept. 8	80	Sept. 8	80	Sept. 8
10. Great East. C. & L.	75	April 14	75	April 14	75	April 14
200. Hamilton Fire	110	July 28	110	July 28	110	July 28
20. Hanover Fire	120½	Feb. 3	120½	Feb. 3	120½	Feb. 3
25. Hartford Fire	100	June 30	100	June 30	100	June 30
25. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins.	115	Aug. 4	115	Aug. 4	115	Aug. 4
50. Lawyers' Title Ins.	153¼	Feb. 3	145	Sept. 29	145	Sept. 29
30. Manhattan Life	400	March 17	390	March 24	390	March 24
35. Man. R. E. Ass.	110⅝	May 12	110¼	May 12	110¼	May 12
120. Metropolitan Life	151	Jan. 13	151	Jan. 13	151	Jan. 13
6. Met. Plate-Glass Ins.	273	March 3	273	March 3	273	March 3
1. Mutual Fire, t. b. c.	106	Sept. 14	106	Sept. 14	106	Sept. 14
1. Mutual Fire, c. of p.	90	Sept. 14	90	Sept. 14	90	Sept. 14
31. New York Fire	105¼	May 12	105½	May 12	105½	May 12
20. N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr't.	1,147	Oct. 27	1,049	Feb. 24	1,147	Oct. 27
25. N. Y. Loa. & Imp.	50	May 12	50	May 12	50	May 12
45. Niagara Fire	155½	Jan. 27	151	May 26	151	May 26
76. North River Fire	122	May 12	122	May 12	122	May 12
190. Pacific Fire	146	July 28	141¼	May 5	146	July 28
106. Phenix Fire, B'klyn.	175½	Oct. 27	150¼	March 10	175½	Oct. 27
85. Stuyvesant Fire	85	July 28	85	July 28	85	July 28
25. U. S. Casualty	60	Feb. 3	60	Feb. 3	60	Feb. 3
16. United States Life	117½	April 28	117½	April 25	117½	April 28
3. Washington Life	173½	Sept. 8	173½	Sept. 8	173½	Sept. 8
3. Westchester Fire	206	Oct. 20	206	Oct. 20	206	Oct. 20
25. Will'sburg City Fire	403	Oct. 6	403	Oct. 6	403	Oct. 6

GAS COMPANIES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
25. Consol. Baltimore	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23
10. Consumers, Jer. C.	73	May 26	73	May 26	73	May 26
121. Equitable	301	Sept. 14	200¼	Feb. 10	250	Sept. 29
65. New York Mutual	244¾	June 30	231	Jan. 20	244¾	June 30
86. Richmond County	80	April 28	80	April 28	80	April 28
20. Syracuse	29½	Oct. 20	29½	Oct. 20	29½	Oct. 20
450. Yonkers	150	Oct. 27	125	May 26	150	Oct. 27

TRUST COMPANIES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
134. Atlantic	183	Jan. 6	176	March 17	176	March 17
42. Bond & Mtge. Guar.	200¼	Sept. 15	185	June 23	200¼	Sept. 15
114. Brooklyn	405½	Sept. 29	405½	Sept. 29	405½	Sept. 29
25. Colonial	157	May 26	157	May 26	157	May 26
66. Franklin, Brooklyn	220	Sept. 8	210	March 31	220	Sept. 8
63. Guaranty	474	Sept. 29	406	March 17	474	Sept. 29
50. Holland	60½	March 17	60	March 10	60½	March 17
140. Kings County	281	Sept. 29	250	Jan. 27	281	Oct. 27
213. Knickerbocker	200	May 5	180	Feb. 24	200	May 5
25. L. I. Loan & Trust	230	Sept. 29	230	Sept. 29	230	Sept. 29
4. Mercantile	447	Oct. 27	447	Oct. 27	447	Oct. 27
95. Nassau, Brooklyn	151½	Sept. 29	145½	June 9	151½	Sept. 29
100. People's, Brooklyn	244½	Sept. 29	244½	Sept. 29	244½	Sept. 29
100. Real Estate	160	May 5	160	May 5	160	May 5
71. State	195½	Aug. 25	194½	May 26	195½	Aug. 25
232. Title Guar. & Trust	277	March 17	265	Aug. 25	268¾	Oct. 13
10. Union	1,007	Oct. 13	1,007	Oct. 13	1,007	Oct. 13
22. United States	1,130	March 17	1,120¼	March 17	1,120¼	March 17
115. U. S. Mtge. & Trust	244½	March 17	220	Feb. 8	226½	May 26
25. Washington	230	Sept. 29	230	Sept. 29	230	Sept. 29

FERRY COMPANIES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
40. Brooklyn and N. Y.	191	May 5	191	May 5	191	May 5
68. Union	61	Jan. 20	60½	Jan. 27	60½	Jan. 27

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
25. Cent. and S. Amer.	120½	Jan. 27	120½	Jan. 27	120½	Jan. 27
2. Empire Bay States	68	Sept. 14	68	Sept. 14	68	Sept. 14
5. Inter-Ocean	105	May 12	105	May 12	105	May 12
53. Mexican	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27
35. N. J. and N. Y. Tel.	123¼	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13
2. Postal Tel. and Cable	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17

HORSE AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
37. Bl'ker St. and F. Fer.	31¾	March 31	31½	May 5	31½	May 5
26. B'way and 7th Av.	201½	June 23	200¼	May 5	201½	June 23
40. Capital Traction	50¾	March 24	50¾	March 24	50¾	March 24
38. Cent. P. N. and E. R.	170	May 19	164	Feb. 17	170	May 19
30. Con. of Grand Rapids	10	June 23	10	June 23	10	June 23
30. Con. of Gr. Rapids pf.	40	June 23	40	June 23	40	June 23
6. Dry D., E. B. and Bat.	157½	June 23	157½	June 23	157½	June 23
53. 42d St, Man & St N Av	41	June 23	40	May 12	41	June 23
75. Kings County Trac	44½	Sept. 29	38	May 6	44¼	Sept. 29
150. Second Avenue	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10
1. Sixth Avenue	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27
200. Staten Island	54	May 18	52	Oct. 13	52	Oct. 13
50. Union Tract., Phila.	10¾	Oct. 13	10¾	Oct. 13	10¾	Oct. 13
30. Whitney Av., N. H.	30	May 12	30	May 12	30	May 19

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
34. Amphion Academy	62	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 27	50	Jan. 27
20. Brook. Acad. of Music	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27
4. Clinton Hall Asso.	66	Jan. 27	52	Feb. 3	52	Feb. 3
41. Coney I. Jockey Club	60	May 12	55	Jan. 20	60	May 12
40. Eden Musée	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
50. Am. Air Power, N. J.	26	June 30	26	June 30	26	June 30
116. American Bank Note	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23
1. Am. Horse Exchange	3	Sept. 14	3	Sept. 14	3	Sept. 14
7. Amer. Typefounders'	20½	May 26	20½	May 26	20½	May 26
2. Autom. Fire Al. Ex.	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8
20. Bradstreet's N. H.	535	April 14	535	April 14	535	April 14
5. Brazos Compress	26	Oct. 20	26	Oct. 20	26	Oct. 20
400. Bridgep't L'd & Imp.	100	Nov. 1	100	Nov. 1	100	Nov. 1
20. Brook. Ware and Stor	125	Feb. 3	115	Jan. 27	125	Feb. 3
100. Do. pf., Series A	70	March 3	70	March 3	70	March 3
4. California Dry Dock	25	Sept. 14	25	Sept. 14	25	S

The Auction Record for the Year 1897—(Continued).

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. STOCKS.—Continued.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
9.	Mich.-Penin. Car.	19½	Jan. 20	12¼	Jan. 27	12¾	Jan. 27
18.	Mt.-Morris Elec. Light	28	Aug. 6	23	Aug. 6	23	Aug. 6
605.	N. Y. Biscuit	99	July 14	41¾	Feb. 10	50	July 14
17.	Old Dominion S. S.	82¼	March 24	82½	March 24	82½	March 24
50.	Paris Compress & W.	15	Oct. 20	15	Oct. 20	15	Oct. 20
46.	Paris Oil & Cotton	88	Oct. 20	88	Oct. 20	88	Oct. 20
177.	Penn. Coal	356	Oct. 27	315	March 31	356	Oct. 27
67.	Rub. & Hor. Brew.	42½	May 18	42½	May 13	45¾	May 18
18.	Russell Erwin Mfg.	30¼	Jan. 20	28⅜	Jan. 27	28⅜	Jan. 27
30.	Safety Car Heating	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3
10.	Sebastian Wagon, as.	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5
142.	Standard Oil	328½	June 28	282½	Jan. 13	238½	Jan. 23
4.	Stand. Watch, N. Y.	26	Sept. 14	26	Sept. 14	26	Sept. 14
2.	Sunday Creek Coal pf.	19¼	July 21	19¼	July 21	19¼	July 21
25.	Tol. & Wab. Elevator.	6	Oct. 20	6	Oct. 26	6	Nov. 1
27.	Trenton Potteries	51	Oct. 20	51	Oct. 20	51	Oct. 20
43.	Trow Direct. Printing.	38¼	Aug. 4	30	Oct. 6	30	Oct. 6
10.	Union Typewriter	7½	March 17	7½	March 17	7½	March 17
196.	Wagner Palace Car	153⅞	June 30	150¼	May 28	153	July 14
6.	Welsbach	42	June 9	42	June 9	42	June 9
106.	West Side Construc.	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10
2.	West. Elec. & Mfg.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
5.	West. Elec. & Mfg. pf.	100½	Sept. 14	100½	Sept. 14	100½	Sept. 14
4.	Yale & Towne Mfg.	61	Oct. 26	61	Oct. 26	61	Oct. 26
50.	Yellow Pine pf.	35	Sept. 29	35	Sept. 29	35	Sept. 29

STEAM RAILROADS. STOCKS.

(No Properties Active on Stock Exchange Given.)

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
7.	Ann., Wash. & Balt.	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14	50	Sept. 14
46.	At. & Char. Air Line.	98	March 24	96¼	Sept. 14	96¼	Sept. 14
100.	Cin., Ham. & Dayton.	38	May 25	38	May 25	38	May 25
11.	Erie & P. gtd by Pa.	150	June 23	131	Oct. 20	131	Oct. 20
26.	E. & Kal. gtd by L.S.	226	June 23	226	June 23	226	June 23
24.	Houst. & T. Cent. pf.	30	May 26	30	May 26	30	May 26
100.	Kings Co. Elevated	1⅛	Oct. 20	1⅛	Oct. 20	1⅛	Oct. 20
14.	Lykens Valley	25	Oct. 20	25	Oct. 20	25	Oct. 20
100.	Mex. Nat. Constr. pf.	10	Oct. 20	10	Oct. 20	10	Oct. 20
74.	Panama	90	Sept. 29	68	April 14	90	Sept. 29
13.	P., Ft. W. & C., gtd.	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13
80.	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	19¼	Jan. 20	19	Jan. 27	19	Jan. 27
34.	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	53¼	Jan. 27	50¼	Jan. 20	53¼	Jan. 27
186.	United R. R. of N. J.	252¾	Aug. 25	243	March 24	250	Sept. 29

WATER COMPANIES. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
1.	Crys. 1st mtg. 6s, 1910.	75	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27
12.	D., P., N.J., 1st 7s, 1922	112¾	June 9	110½	May 19	112¾	June 9
15.	Flat. 1st mtg. 6s, 1911.	100⅛	Jan. 20	109¼	Jan. 20	100⅛	Jan. 20
6.	Flat. 2d 6s, 1911.	400	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 20
1.	J. C. scrip 7s, 1913.	131¾	May 5	131¾	May 5	131¾	May 5
11.	J. C. scrip 7s, 1902.	113¾	May 12	112¼	July 14	112¾	July 14
1.	J. C. scrip, 1907.	107	June 16	107	June 16	107	June 16
2.	Om. 5 p. c. con. 1946.	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3
2.	Pao., Kn., 2d mtg. in 5s.	11	Sept. 15	11	Sept. 15	11	Sept. 15
1.	S.V.,S.F. 1st mtg., 1909.	117⅝	Jan. 27	117⅝	Jan. 27	117⅝	Jan. 27

HORSE AND ELECTRIC STREET RAILROADS. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
1.	Baltimore Traction 5 p. c. consol., 1906	103⅛	Oct. 13	103⅛	Oct. 13	103⅛	Oct. 13
2.	Balt. Tract. (N. Balt. Div.) 1st, 5 p.c., 1942	114	Oct. 13	114	Oct. 13	114	Oct. 13
2.	Baltimore Tract. Ext. and Imp. 6 p. c., 1901	103¼	Oct. 13	103¼	Oct. 13	103¼	Oct. 13
4.	Balt. Tract. convert. 5 p. c., 1908	103⅝	Oct. 13	102	Oct. 13	103⅝	Oct. 13
½.	Bellaire 6s, 1st mtg.	131	Jan. 20	131	Jan. 26	131	Jan. 26
1.	B'way Surf. 2d 5s, 1905	106	June 30	103	June 30	106	June 30
1.	C. P., N. & E. R. 7s, c.	114½	May 19	114½	May 19	114½	May 19
3.	Consol. G. Rapids 1st.	68	June 23	68	June 23	68	June 23
6.	D. D., E. B. & Bat. 5s	101¼	Aug. 12	101¼	Aug. 12	101¼	Aug. 12
1.	42d St. Man. & St. N. Ave. 1st 6s, 1910.	117½	Oct. 27	117½	Oct. 27	117½	Oct. 27
1.	Mill. 1st mtg. 5s.	103	Feb. 24	103	Feb. 24	103	Feb. 24
5.	Nassau El. 1st 5s.	93¼	July 7	93¼	July 7	93¼	July 7
1.	S.I.R.T. 2d gtd. B.&O.	70⅝	Jan. 2	70⅝	Jan. 2	70⅝	Jan. 2
11.	28th&29th S. 1st mtg. 5	107½	Jan. 27	106½	June 9	102⅝	June 16
1.	23d St. 5s 1909.	106½	Jan. 27	106½	Jan. 27	106½	Jan. 27
1.	West Side, Mil., 1st 5s.	104⅛	Feb. 24	104⅛	Feb. 24	104⅛	Feb. 24

STEAM RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
*2.	A. & V. 1st 5% cn., 1921	80¼	Oct. 20	80¼	Oct. 20	80¼	Oct. 20
*6.	A. & V. 2d mg. 5% g., 1921	70¼	Oct. 20	70¼	Oct. 20	70¼	Oct. 20
1.	Bal. & Po. 1st mtg. 6s.	123¾	Jan. 27	123¾	Jan. 27	123¾	Jan. 27
8.	B. & D. 4s con., 1927, r.	103½	Feb. 3	103½	Feb. 3	103½	Feb. 3
8.	Cam. & At. 6s, 1899.	106¾	March 24	106¾	March 24	106¾	March 24
1.	C., R. & Ft. W. 1st 7s.	113½	Jan. 27	113½	Jan. 27	113½	Jan. 27
1.	Cheshire 6 p. c., 1808.	100	Oct. 13	100	Oct. 13	100	Oct. 13
1.	Col. & T. C. 40-year 7s.	119¼	March 10	116¼	Nov. 3	116¼	Nov. 10
5.	Eureka Sp. 1st 6s.	70	Jan. 3	107	Nov. 3	107	Nov. 3
5.	F. C. & P. 1st 5 p. c.,	107	Nov. 13	70	Jan. 13	70	Jan. 13
4.	Ga. & Ala. 5 p. c., 1945.	100⅝	Oct. 13	79	Oct. 20	79	Oct. 20
12.	G., C. & N. 1st 5 p. c., 1929	82⅝	Oct. 13	82⅝	Oct. 13	82⅝	Oct. 13
18.	G. N. 4 p. c. call w., 1902.	98⅜	Nov. 3	98⅜	Nov. 3	98⅜	Nov. 3
5.	K. C. & O. 1st t. r. rcts.	34	Oct. 20	34	Oct. 20	34	Oct. 20
1.	L. I., Ft. 1st 6s, 1911.	112¼	Jan. 27	112¼	Jan. 27	112¼	Jan. 27
5.	L. & West. 1st 6s, reg.	109	Jan. 27	109	Jan. 27	109	Jan. 27
1.	N.C. & S. V. 1st 6s, reg.	103	Jan. 27	103	Jan. 27	103	Jan. 27
3.	Ral. & Augusta Air Line 6 p. c., 1926.	106	Oct. 13	106	Oct. 13	106	Oct. 13
6.	Sav. & West. Consol. & Gulf 1st 4s, 1918.	74¼	Oct. 13	41½	Oct. 13	41½	Oct. 13
	tr. rects.	41½	Oct.				
2.	Silver Springs, Ocala.		13	74¼	Oct. 13	74¼	Oct. 13

MISCELLANEOUS. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
5.	Cale., Min. & Mfg. 6s.	50	June 23	50	June 23	50	June 23
4½.	Int. Con. & Ins. stock scrip, 1894.	4½	Oct. 13	42	Oct. 13	42	Oct. 13
5.	Mad. Sq. Garden 2d 6s	70½	March 24	70½	March 24	70½	March 24
10.	Mech. Rub. 6s, 1918.	96	March 23	96	March 23	96	March 23
1.	M. B. Country Club 5s.	55	May 5	55	May 5	55	May 5
2.	R.R.E.Co. Car tr. l. 6s.	94	Jan. 27	94	Jan. 27	94	Jan. 27
1.	Riding Club N. Y. 6s.	86	May 6	86	May 6	86	May 6
6.	S. M. (Va.) 2 p. c., 1905	85	Sept. 14	85	Sept. 14	85	Sept. 14
1.	White. Fuel (la.) 6s.	70	June 23	70	June 23	70	June 23

TOWN, CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
3.	Brook. C. per water loan 6s, 1907.	123½	Jan. 20	123½	Jan. 20	123⅜	Jan. 20
1.	Bridgeport (Conn.) 3½s, 1915.	100⅝	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 27
1.	City of Minneapolis 4s, 1917.	104	Jan. 27	104	Jan. 27	104	Jan. 27
1.	City of Rich., (Va.) 4 per cent. r., 1923.	98⅜	Jan. 27	98⅜	Jan. 27	98⅜	Jan. 27
10.	City of N. Y. 3 p. c. cons. imp. reg. stk.	99½	Sept. 15	99⅛	Sept. 15	99⅛	Sept. 15
19.	N. Y. City 5s, Cen. Park f., 1898.	101⅝	May 12	101⅝	May 12	101⅝	May 12
2½	N. Y. City 5s, Croton water main, 1906.	113¾	May 12	113¾	May 12	113¾	May 12
10½.	N. Y. City 5 p. c. gold stock rg., 1908.	116⅞	July 28	116⅞	July 28	116⅞	July 28
5.	N. Y. City sub water bonds, t. r.	40	Feb. 16	40	Feb. 16	40	Feb. 16
2.	N. Y. County Consol. 6 p. c. stock, 1901.	109⅝	Oct. 13	109⅝	Oct. 13	109⅝	Oct. 13
5.	No. Hudson Co. con. 5s, r., 1928.	101¼	Jan. 27	101¼	Jan. 27	101¼	Jan. 27
75.	State of Georgia 4½s, 1915, r.	111½	March 10	111½	March 10	111½	March 10
8.	Town of Flatbush School Dis. No. 3.	106⅞	Jan. 20	106⅞	Jan. 20	106⅞	Jan. 20
2.	Town of Smithtown, L. I., 7s, 1901.	109⅝	Jan. 20	109⅝	Jan. 20	109⅝	Jan. 20

FERRY COMPANIES. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
1.	Brook. and N. Y. ctfs. of indebt., 1911.	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5
2.	Brooklyn and N. Y. 1st 6s, 1911.	117	May 5	117	May 5	117	May 5
1.	Metropolitan 1st mtge. 5s, 1937.	109¾	Feb. 24	109¾	Feb. 24	109¾	Feb. 24
5.	N. Y. and So. Brook. 1st mtge.	95	Jan. 27	95	Jan. 27	95	Jan. 27
8.	Union 5s, 1920.	104¾	June 16	104¾	June 16	104¾	June 16

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES. BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Sale.	Date.
2.	Consol. Gas, Balt., 5 p. c., 1939.	109¾	Oct. 13	109¼	Oct. 20	109¼	Oct. 20
1½.	Consol. Gas, Balt., 6 p. c., 1910.	117¾	Oct. 13	117¾	Oct. 13	117¾	Oct. 13
3.	Ed. El. Ill. of St. L. 1st mtge. 6s.	50	Feb. 17	50	Feb. 17	50	Feb. 17
2.	Flatbush Gas 1st mtge. 6s, 1914.	105½	Jan. 20	105¼	Jan. 20	105¼	Jan. 20
5.	Ft. Wayne Gas 1st mtge. 6 p. c., gold, 1925.	92½	Oct. 20	92½	Oct. 20	92⅜	Oct. 20
1.	Met. Gas Light 1st 6s, 1901.	106¾	June 16	105½	July 8	105½	July 8
9.	Newburg Elec. 1st 6s, 1944, c.	98⅝	June 30	95	March 3	99⅝	June 30
10.	N. Y. and E. R. Gas 1st 5s, 1944.	109	May 5	109	May 5	109	May 5
1.	N. Y. and E. R. 1st con. 5s, 1945.	101½	May 5	101¼	May 5	101⅛	May 5
1.	Northern Gas Light 1st 5s.	101	July 21	101	July 21	101	July 21
12.	Syracuse Gas 1st 5s.	97½	Sept. 22	97½	Sept. 22	97½	Oct. 20
6.	Troy (Ala.) 6 p. c. 20-year, 1911	75¼	Sept. 14	75¼	Sept. 14	75¼	Sept. 14

*In $100.

DIVIDENDS.

	Rate.	When Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 12	Dec. 3
Am. District Telegraph, New York	1	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Bank of Montreal	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Bank State New York	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 27	Nov. 11
Boston & Montana Mining	3	Nov. 20	Oct. 30	Nov. 12
Cincinnati, Ham. & Day., new pref.	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Columbus, Ohio, Gas	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Nov. 9
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 22
H.-O. Co. pf.	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2	Nov. 19	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. Trust Co.	2	Nov. 27		
New England Telep. & Tel.	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 15
Norfolk & Western pf.	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Pennsylvania	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
People's Gas Light & Coke	2½	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Pullman Palace Car	1½	Nov. 24	Oct. 16	Nov. 26
Rio Grande Western pf.	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	¾	Nov. 15		
Standard Oil	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
United States Express	3 & 5 extra	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Dec. 16
West Chicago Street	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
Western Union Beef Co.	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
	2	Nov. 23	Nov. 12	Nov. 25

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Railway Light	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Nov. 6	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Annual
Balanced Locomotive & Eng. Co.			Nov. 10	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	Oct. 29	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	Oct. 23	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual
Brooklyn Union Gas	Oct. 29	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Annual
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 29	Annual
Col., Sandusky & Hocking			Nov. 20	Annual
E. S. Higgins Carpet Company	Nov. 8			Annual
Enterprise Mining	Nov. 16			Annual
Knickerbocker Trust Company				Annual
Lager Beer Brewers' Board Trade			Nov. 11	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
Nassau Bank			Nov. 9	Annual
Philadelphia Traction	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Annual
Third Avenue RR.	Nov. 10	Oct. 27	Nov. 11	Annual
Welsbach Commercial	Nov. 6	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices of the year for inactive stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, together with the last recorded sales and the closing quotations on Saturday:

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	High	Date	Low	Date	Last Sale and Date
180	..	Albany & Sus.	*177½	April 8	*170	Feb. 1	170 July 6
60	..	Alton & Terre Haute	62	May 20	59	Aug. 16	60 Oct. 6
..	..	Am. Bank Note Co.	*43½	July 31	*42½	July 31	43 Sept. 2
119	140	American Coal	125	Sept. 16	125	Sept. 16	125 Sept. 16
..	..	American District Tel.	27	July 27	27	July 27	27 July 27
10	13	Ann Arbor	15¼	Aug. 12	9	Jan. 28	10½ Oct. 25
103	106	Boston Air Line pf.	*106	Oct. 13	*102	March 22	105 July 18
57½	59	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66¼	Sept. 20	60	Aug. 12	60 Oct. 19
70	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	*76	Aug. 31	*68	April 22	70 March 19
54	..	Capital Traction	58	Sept. 15	50½	Oct. 11	53 Oct. 27
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	20¾	Oct. 13	20¾	Oct. 13	20¾ Oct. 13
93	96	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	103	Sept. 14	98	June 21	99 Oct. 12
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	*105¾	April 9	*102½	May 22	102½ May 22
165	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	*168½	Sept. 8	*161	April 30	162 June 5
¼	1	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	2	Aug. 13	⅝	July 2	⅝ Oct. 23
2	5	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf.	5	Aug. 13	2	Oct. 15	3½ Oct. 23
70	78	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	*85	May 13	*73	Sept. 4	80 Oct. 15
175	..	Commercial Cable	*162½	May 28	*162½	May 28	162½ May 28
38	..	Consolidated Coal	37½	May 20	35	Feb. 1	37½ May 20
10	11	Den. & Rio Grande	14¾	Aug. 14	9¼	April 20	12 Oct. 25
70	..	Des M. & Fort D. pf.	65	June 30	60	July 13	60 July 13
3	4	Dul., S. Shore & At.	4⅝	Aug. 7	3	April 29	4½ Sept. 16
106	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of B'klyn.	115¼	Aug. 9	98½	March 2	106¾ Sept. 30
..	..	Equitable Gas	290	July 30	*213½	May 6	290 July 30
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	76	Sept. 14	63½	April 1	75 Oct. 14
12½	14	Flint & P. Marquette	14¼	Aug. 30	9½	Aug. 5	12½ Oct. 27
45	48	Flint & P. Marquette pf.	40	Oct. 13	31	July 29	48 Oct. 20
..	..	Fort W. & Rio G.	20¼	Sept. 17	14	Oct. 11	16 Oct. 20
..	..	General Electric pf.	*75¾	Jan. 9	*75	March 22	75 March 22
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	107	July 14	107	July 14	107 July 14
..	..	Great Northern pf.	141	Sept. 4	120	Jan. 16	139¾ Oct. 4
..	..	Green Bay & Western	40	Aug. 12	35	July 29	30 Oct. 21
315	325	Harlem	*324	May 25	295	Feb. 11	324 May 25
..	..	Keeley Motor	4½	March 9	4½	March 9	4½ March 9
2¼	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	Aug. 12	2	Feb. 27	4 Aug. 19
12¾	14	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	19	Aug. 12	12	March 26	14 Oct. 25
30	35	Keokuk & Western	38½	Oct. 8	32	Feb. 24	36½ Oct. 8
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2	Aug. 27	1	Aug. 30	1 Aug. 30
85	95	Laclede Gas pf.	96	Aug. 31	70¼	March 24	93 Oct. 20
4	8	Manhattan Beach	7	June 5	4	Aug. 3	5 Oct. 18
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	*50	May 11	40	July 6	40 July 6
6	6½	Mexican Central	9⅝	July 6	6	Oct. 28	6⅝ Oct. 4
1	1¼	Mexican National ctfs.	2¾	Aug. 13	1¾	March 16	1¾ Oct. 29
..	..	Mich. Peninsula Car.	*14	Sept. 9	10	July 31	14 Sept. 9
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	61	Sept. 18	42	May 18	42 May 18
52	54½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¾	Sept. 16	46	Feb. 16	55¾ Oct. 25
169	..	Morris & Essex	170	Sept. 25	162½	June 11	170 Oct. 30
7	10	National Starch	13	Aug. 31	3	May 5	6 Oct. 22
60	85	National Starch 1st pf.	90	Sept. 30	51¼	March 30	86 Oct. 7
5	8	New Central Coal	8¼	Aug. 31	4¾	May 28	7 Oct. 15
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	31½	Aug. 27	24¾	Oct. 27	24¾ Oct. 23
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	*124	Jan. 28	*124	Jan. 28	124 Jan. 28
..	..	N. Y. & E. River Gas.	97½	Sept. 2	60¼	June 3	86 Sept. 13
..	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	*120	Aug. 21	*98	May 27	117¼ Sept. 10
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	*290	Aug. 31	*290	Aug. 31	290 Aug. 31
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & W.	122	Sept. 17	*119	Jan. 5	120 Oct. 27
4½	7	Ontario Mining	10¾	Jan. 11	4½	Oct. 19	4½ Oct. 26
..	..	Panama	*95	Sept. 22	*90	Sept. 22	95 Sept. 22
..	..	Pennsylvania Coal	*340	March 24	*340	March 24	340 March 24
94¾	94⅞	Peo. G. L. & C.	84⅝	Oct. 16	92½	Oct. 15	94 Oct. 16
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	8⅝	Aug. 30	5	April 23	7½ Sept. 13
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	*115	Sept. 20	*115	Sept. 29	115 Sept. 29
165	..	P., Fort W. & Chi.	*172½	Aug. 10	*150	May 11	172½ Aug. 10
5	10	Pitts. & Western pf.	12	Sept. 13	4¾	Aug. 13	10 Sept. 30
1	3	Quicksilver	4½	Aug. 30	1½	June 4	3 Sept. 22
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	13	Aug. 16	8	April 14	10 Sept. 24
182	186	Ren. & Saratoga	185	Jan. 26	*175	Oct. 9	182½ Oct. 4
22	25	Rio Grande West.	25½	Sept. 10	14¾	June 26	23½ Aug. 14
118¾	120	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	*121½	Sept. 28	*116	March 8	120½ Oct. 27
19	22	St. Paul & Duluth	30	Sept. 10	20	Jan. 4	20 Oct. 26
81½	85	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87¼	Oct. 4	75	April 20	80½ Oct. 27
140	145	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	148	July 26	133	Jan. 18	144 Oct. 27
190	200	Sixth Avenue	*195	July 19	*188	July 15	195 July 19
..	..	Standard Gas	*128½	Aug. 17	*81	Jan. 28	128½ Aug. 17
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	*80	July 30	*65	April 9	80 July 30
..	..	Texas Central	10	July 13	10	July 13	10 July 13
..	..	Texas Central pf.	*40½	Feb. 5	*40½	Feb. 5	40½ Feb. 5
8	9	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	9	Aug. 13	6	April 7	8⅞ Aug. 18
..	26	Tol. & Ohio Central	26½	Oct. 1	20	Sept. 3	25 Oct. 4
..	..	Union Ferry	*64	July 13	*62¼	May 5	64 July 13
40	45	U. S. Express	48	July 23	39	March 19	40 Oct. 21
..	..	U. N. J. R. & Can.	*215¼	March 15	*215¼	March 15	215¼ March 15
165	170	Utica & Black River	165	Oct. 20	165	Oct. 20	165 Oct. 20
..	..	Warren Railroad	107	Aug. 9	106	Aug. 24	106 Aug. 24
..	..	West Chicago St.	112	Aug. 16	103½	Oct. 8	103½ Oct. 8
..	..	Western Gas	85½	Aug. 18	68	June 7	84 Oct. 13
1	2	Wheeling & L. E.	6½	Jan. 2	½	June 1	1⅝ Oct. 27
..	..	Wis. Central pf.	8	Sept. 11	1⅜	April 10	6¾ Sept. 20

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Ave. gen. m. 5s	105	108
Atlantic Ave. con. m. 5s	100	103
Atlantic Ave. Imp. 5s	77	82
Baltimore Traction	18¼	19
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	100	105
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry stock	30	33
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry 1st 7s	106	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	205	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. End 5s, ex int.	73	73¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	192½	194
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st m. 5s	115	116
Brooklyn City & Newtown stock	180	195
Brooklyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	112	115
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6¾	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo, Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Crosstown	195	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	117	120
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Chicago City R. R.	222	224
Christopher & Tenth St.	155	165
Christopher & Tenth St. 1st	102	105
Citizens' Railway (Indianapolis)	15	18½
Citizens' Railway (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	60	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	95	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brooklyn stock	160	180
Coney Island & Brooklyn 1st 5s	103	106
C. I. & Brooklyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	96
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	35	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J., 5s	96	96¾
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	100
Eighth Avenue	320	335
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	101	106
42d & Grand St.	320	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	40	43
Lake St. (Chi.) Elevated	15	16
Lake St. (Chi.) 1st 5s	72	73
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pr.	95	100
Metropolitan W. S. Elec. (Chi.)	5½	6¼
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	50	53
Minneapolis Street Ry. 5s	90	95
Nassau Electric 1st 5s, (Brooklyn)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common	4	5
New Orleans Traction preferred	19	22
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Chicago	225	229
North Chicago 1st 5s	104	105
North Shore Traction common	19	20
North Shore Traction pr.	80	83
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	99	101
Richmond Ry. & Elec. 1st 5s	80	83
Rochester Ry.	18	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	120	130
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	106
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	198
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
South Side L. (Chi.)	64¾	65¼
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Tenth & 23d Street Ferry	65	70
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5s	98	..
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s	100	105
Twin City R. Tr. Co. com	12	15
Twin City R. Tr. Co. pr.	..	95
Union Elev. (Brooklyn) 2d inc.	22	30
Union Ry.	100	..
Union Ry. 1st 5s	106	108
West Chicago St.	100	101
West Chicago St. 5s	104	105
West End, (Boston)	93	94
West End (Boston) pf.	100¾	102
Worcester Traction common	17	18
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	66	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	57½	58½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109½	110¾
Bay State Gas inc.	65	75
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	85	87
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	67	..
Burlington (Iowa) Gas	..	20
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs	98	99
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101	101¼
Chi. Consumers' 1st 5s	97	99
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	108½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	113	115
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	90	93
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 6s	100	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	78	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consolidated N. Y. debenture 5s	109	112
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Equitable	285	290
Equitable 1st 6s	103	104
Equitable 1st, con. 5s	115	117½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) com., w. i.	27	31
Eq., E. R., con. (new) pf., w. i.	81	83½
Eq., E. R., con. (new) 5s, w. i.	100	101½
Detroit Income 5s	88	92
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	85	90
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	92	94
Grand Rapids stock	76	77½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	97	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill.	60	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	73	74
Indianapolis stock	118	122
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	93
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	57	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102
Minneapolis Gas 6s	96	100
Mutual of New York	330	350
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rects.	80	82
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	100	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	98
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	184
Atlantic	155	165
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	195
Brooklyn	300	..
Central	1240	..
Colonial	155	159
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	360	..
Franklin	93½	94
German-American R. E.	80	..
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	295	305

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
Kings County	275	..
Knickerbocker	195	..
Lawyers' Surety	105	..
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	235
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers'	216	..
Mercantile	450	..
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	150	155
National Surety	205	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr. Co.	1125	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	325	..
People's	242	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	175	..
R. E. Exch. & Auction Room	70	75
State	190	200
Title Guar. & Trust	265	..
Union	1005	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	255	..
United States	1110	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	110
Commonwealth	108	115
Continental	305	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	100	105
Farragut	85	90
German-American	390	..
Germania	235	..
Greenwich	150	160
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	125	..
Home	180	..
Kings County, Brooklyn	175	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	155
New York	115	120
Niagara	155	160
North River	125	130
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	125	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	126	130
Stuyvesant	85	90
United States	118	120
Westchester	200	230
Williamsburg City	380	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Electric L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	10
Edison Ilg. Co. (St. Louis)	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	28½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. R., Series A	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	80	82
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R. I.) E. Co.	81	82
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	21½	22
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	53
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Bank Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	340	350
American Exchange	169	172
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	230	238
Butchers & Drovers'	85	100
Central	140	165
Chase	500	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	4000	4300
Citizens'	125	135
City	700	..
Clinton	90	100
Colonial	100	..
Columbia	..	..
Commerce	208	..
Continental	..	..
Corn Exchange	290	300
East River	130	140
Eleventh Ward	250	..
Fifth Avenue	3000	..
Fifth National	240	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	184	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Franklin	50	..
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	550	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	..	315
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	100	..
Hanover	355	..
Hide & Leather	85	..
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	525	535
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	165	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	..	800
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	215	225
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'	..	115
Mercantile	162½	..
Merchants'	145	148
Merchants' Exchange	120	124
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	112	..
Mutual	..	125
Nassau	150	..
National Union	205	..
New Amsterdam	225	..
New York	236	239
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	85	..
Ninth National	97½	101
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	135	137½
Oriental	165	180
Pacific	175	185
Park	262½	267½
People's	215	..
Phenix	..	101
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	172	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	105
Shoe & Leather	93	100
Sixth National	275	..
Standard	..	95
State of New York	110	112
Third National	20	45
Tradesmen's	102	..
Twelfth Ward	127½	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..

Bank Stocks.

Union Square	175	185
United States	200	..
Western	120	125
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
American Air Power	..	27½
American Bank Note Company	43	44
American Brake	74	77
American Grocery 1st pref.	5	20
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	25
American Soda Fountain 1st pref.	50	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pref.	..	50
Am. Typefounders, new stock	30	33
American Sewing Machine	..	1½
American Strawboard	30	32
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	8¾	9½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	50	75
Barney & Smith Car com.	18	18
Barney & Smith Car pref.	50	57
Barney & Smith Car 5s	100	100
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. com.	45	..
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. pref.	105	..
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	69	69
Celluloid Co.	60	65
Central Pipe Line	90	95
Con. Fireworks Co. pref.	25	40
Con. and South Amer. Tel.	108	112
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	68	75
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	360	400
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pref.	94	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pref.	94	..
Clark Mile End Thread	..	80
Commercial Cable	170	175
Commercial Union Tel.	108	..
Consolidated Car Heating	25	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pref.	28	..
Con. Kan. City Smelt'g & Ref'g	..	100
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	55	62
Diamond Match Co.	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Ensley Land	½	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eppens, Smith & Wiemann	..	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	46
Fort Wayne El. Trust receipts	½	1½
General Compressed Air	..	30
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	36½	37
Glucose Sugar Refining pref.	89½	90½
Gold & Stock Tel.	106	..
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	100
Gorham Mfg. Co. pref.	..	120
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pref.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	2½
Herrin-Hall-Marvin pref.	12	20
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	61	65
International Navigation	..	52½
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
J. B. Stetson com.	..	50
J. B. Stetson pref.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	17	20
Journeay & Burnham pref.	70	75
Knickerbocker Ice	90	..
Knickerbocker Ice bonds, 5s	95	105
Lorillard pref.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	22	26
Malt Trust pref.	71	75
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pref.	20	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	130	134
Mexican Telephone	70	80
Mich. Pen. Car com.	8	11
Mich Pen. Car. pref.	55	60
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	100	106
Monongahela Navigation	92	94½
Monongahela Water	33½	35
National Saw pref.	..	80
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	60
Natural Gas Trust	158	165
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	..
N. Y. Biscuit	62	64
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	105	107
New England Telephone	105	107½
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	93	..
New York Air Brake	21	26
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	104¾	..
Nicholson File Co.	53	..
Nicaragua Construction	4	7
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	70	75
Procter & Gamble	205	210
Procter & Gamble pref.	155	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	50	..
Safety Car Heating and Lighting	85	90
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	..	80
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pref.	108	114
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	335
Standard Oil	338	340
Standard Underground Cable	98	100
Sloss Iron and Steel 1st 6s	92	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	85	95
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	90	102½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	102	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	146½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	95	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	12	14
Trenton Potteries pref.	50	53
Trow Directory pref.	29	32
Union Switch Signal	24½	26½
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	..
Union Typewriter com.	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
United Elec. Light & Power pref.	2	..
United Elec. Light & Power bonds	75	90
U. S. Glass com.	17½	20
U. S. Glass pref.	50	60
Wagner Palace Car	156	157
Westinghouse Air Brake	190	200
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump com.	..	25
Worthington Pump pref.	85	87

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The money market is easier, but not to a great extent. It is expected that only a portion of the loans due at the Bank of England will be repaid, and on the outside supplies are unusually small. Discount rates cannot fall while money continues scarce.

The gold demand for the Continent is strong, and there are reports that gold will be sent to India soon. For this reason rates are likely to remain at their present level.

In stocks business is only moderate; movements are irregular. There is nothing at all doing in home railways.

The uncertainty as to Cuba, the victory of Tammany Hall in the municipal elections in New York, and professional selling have tended to depress American securities, which went down from 2 to 4 points last week. The recent rise in wheat left the market weak, and when realizations began prices fell. There is a disposition to await President McKinley's message to Congress before buying.

Prices yesterday, however, did not reflect the falling off in New York, though New York Central shares and Erie preferred fell 1¼ points each. Southern Railway preferred shares rose 1¼ points; Wabash debentures, 1; Reading second preferred, ¾; Reading first preferred, ½; Southern ordinary, ⅝; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ½; Northern Pacific ordinary, ½ and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝.

Grand Trunk Railway shares kept hard throughout the week because of the good prospects of the road.

The mining market was extremely quiet.

NEW ENGLAND APPRECIATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad declared the regular 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend. This is on the extreme verge of conservatism, for the road, if it does not earn a cent more than last year for the remaining three months, will still show earnings at the rate of 5 per cent. Even at the present 5 per cent. rate the stock should sell at 62½ instead of 57 to make it a 4 per cent. investment. This seems strange when it is remembered how many roads are selling on a better basis, including all our local roads, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore, and many others. Not one of them earns the enormous surplus of Pennsylvania.—Boston Advertiser.

Many Bargains

Are now offering in the outside security market, where, during the present year, large profits have been made and where, on the average, values have been much better maintained than has been the rule on the Stock Exchange, where raids are easier made.

To conservative investors who primarily seek safety, I offer and recommend

EQUITABLE EAST RIVER New 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

WESTERN GAS (Milwaukee) 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) GAS 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Among speculative issues where there is a minimum of risk with exceptional probability of early and substantial profits, I offer and recommend the following stocks:

GLUCOSE COMMON and PREFERRED.

AMERICAN MALT Common and Preferred.

NEW ORLEANS TRACTION Common and Preferred.

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC.

The two last-named are selling at insignificant figures. Kings County Elevated will have to pay a small assessment. Electro-Pneumatic is not thus liable. The broadening activity in the latter at the end of the week has, I believe, more than passing significance.

A. D. LAMBERTON,
Mills Building, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.

We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.

Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.

November 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

A GOOD TIMES INDEX.

The activity of the blast furnaces in the United States, which is generally, and with good reason, taken as a measure of the condition of the iron trade, has been steadily increasing, and the limit has not yet been reached.

The production of pig iron, which in January last was at the rate of 161,600 tons per week, and in June was 170,150 tons, fell off slightly in July and August, but began to grow slowly from that time. In September it was 186,050 tons per week, but in the following month the increase was more rapid, and the October reports showed a weekly capacity of 202,650 tons. More furnaces were blown in during the month, and, while the statements for November are not yet at hand in complete form, it is evident that production is now going on at the rate of 11,000,000 tons a year. The revised statement of the American Iron and Steel Association put the production of the first half of the year at 4,403,076 tons, and it is now evident that the output for 1897 will reach a very respectable figure, though it will be below the maximum of 9,446,308 tons, reached in 1895.

The growth of production during the past three months has been comparatively quiet and steady, and has been altogether lacking in the elements of boom and spasmodic exertion which were so apparent in the third quarter of 1895.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

GOOD FORTUNE IN 1898.

Dalrymple, the farmer prince of North Dakota, says: "Next year will be the year of high-priced wheat."

FROM

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

[redacted]L STREET, NEW YORK. 429 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

[redacted]nited States, Railroad and Street Railway Securities.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES.

We offer the following securities in amounts to suit purchasers. Subject to prior sale. Prices subject to adjustment to market quotations at time of sale.

SECURITY.	INTEREST. RATE.	INTEREST. PAYABLE.	PRINCIPAL PAYABLE.	PRICE	YIELD ABOUT
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. *† 1st Mortgage. GOLD.	4	Jan. & July	Jan., 1951	111 and int.	3.55
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R CO. †§ Springfield Division. 1st Mtge. GOLD.	3½	Jan. & July	Jan., 1951	98 and int.	3.60
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. *†§ 1st Mortgage. Western Lines. GOLD.	4	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., 1951	104 and int.	3.85
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS. †§ Guaranteed. GOLD.	3½	Jn. & Dec. 15	Jn15, 1951	98 and int.	3.60
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. CO. *† La Crosse & Davenport Div. 1st Mtge.	5	Jan. & July	July, 1919	112 3-4& i.	4.10
HASTINGS & DAK. Ex. 1st.	5	Jan. & July	Jan., 1910	109 1-8& i.	4.05
MILWAUKEE & NO. Consolidated Mortgage.	6	June & Dec.	June, 1913	121 1-2& i.	4.20
TERMINAL R. R. ASSN. OF ST. LOUIS. *† 1st Mortgage. GOLD.	4½	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., 1939	110 and i.	4.00
*† Consolidated Mortgage. GOLD.	5	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., 1944	106 1-2 & i.	4.66
NEW YORK, B'KLYN & MAN. BEACH RY. *† 1st Mortgage. Guaranteed. GOLD.	5	Apr. & Oct.	Oct., 1935	106 and int.	4.66
CIN., HAMILTON & DAYTON RY. CO. *† Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton R. R. 1st Mortgage. GOLD.	5	May & Nov.	May, 1941	111 and int.	4.43
CLEVELAND, CIN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS. *§ St. Louis Division. GOLD.	4	May & Nov.	Nov., 1990	94 1-2 and i.	4.28
METROPOLITAN STREET RY. (N. Y.) *†§ Gen. Mtge. and Col. Trust. GOLD.	5	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., 1997	108 1-2 & i.	4.60
LEX'GTON AV. & PAVONIA FERRY R. R. CO. *†§ First Mortgage. GOLD.	5	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., 1993	119 and int.	4.20
NEW YORK & GREENWOOD LAKE RY. CO. *† Prior Lien. Guaranteed. GOLD.	5	May & Nov.	May, 1946	104 and int.	4.78
EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT CO. (N. Y.) 1st Mortgage.	6	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., 1899	103.34 & i.	4.00
WILKES-BARRE & EASTERN R. R. CO. *† 1st Mortgage. Guaranteed. GOLD.	5	June & Dec.	June, 1942	96 and int.	5.25
N. Y., LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RY. CO. * Guaranteed Stock.	5	Quar., Jan.	Par $100	122 and int.	4.09
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHI. RY. CO. * Guaranteed Stock.	7	Quar., Jan.	Par $100	171 1-2 & i.	4.08

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange. §Can be registered. †Principal can be registered.

United States Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market prices, or purchased outright. Commission orders executed in New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Connected by private wires.

Detailed Descriptions of Above Securities Furnished Upon Application.

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Denver Tramway 5s and 6s,
Metropolitan 5s of K. C.,
West Side Elevated 5s of Chicg.,
Swift & Co. Stock & 6s,
Union Ry. 5s & Stock,
United Traction of Prov. Stock & 5s,
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FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus $1,260,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec'y; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

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DEPOSITORY FOR COURT AND PUBLIC FUNDS. ALLOWS INTEREST ON BALANCES. LOANS MONEY ON COLLATERAL. MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS. PAYS COUPONS, TAKES CHARGE OF PROPERTIES AND SECURITIES. ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR FOR CORPORATIONS OR MUNICIPALITIES, AND AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.

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